THE SURVEY

Vol. LXVI. No. 6 MIDMONTHLY June 15, 1931

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The Gist of It

FIRST of the great drives for relief funds next winter for the unemployed, who are expected to be more numerous and more needy than last winter, is a concerted effort in 376 cities under the direction of the American Association of Community Chests and Councils. GERTRUDE SPRINGER of The Survey staff gives on page 302 the general outline of the plan which will be discussed at Minneapolis this month at the meetings of the A.A.C.C.C. immediately preceding the sessions of the National Conference of Social Work.

IN the Midmonthly Survey of March, ROBERT W. KELSO wrote on the plight of case workers in the midst of a relief situation that kept them at work day and night and Sunday and without the satisfaction of feeling that anything much is being accomplished. There was an immediate demand that he consider the plight of the character-forming agencies. Many of them are as hungry and almost as hopeless as the unemployed—yet never was there greater need for their upbuilding services. On page 303 we publish Mr. Kelso's thoughtful article. No need to introduce him to Survey readers who, we have the best of reasons for believing, would like to read him in every issue.

PRISON reformers, prison officials, architects, engineers and others interested in the welfare of prisoners have started a study of prison architecture which may result in notable plans for the housing of convicts. High-pressure salesmen for expensive steel cages have hitherto had the field too much to themselves. The article on page 305 takes off from the point of view that bad housing is bad whether it be a tenement or a penitentiary, that a large percentage of prisoners do not need buildings of maximum security and great expense, and that prison construction must have in mind the welfare of the prisoner, the state, the taxpayer and even the guards, who are often of necessity practically imprisoned. The author, JOHN CALLENDER, is research secretary of the Committee on Architecture and Construction of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor.

THE verses on page 306, Home for the Aged, give somehow in a few lines the feel of just such a place, peacefully remote from the worries of a working world. HELEN MARING sends them to us from Seattle.

THE Pope's Encyclical on Labor is a notable document and it comes at a notable time when labor on four continents is either unemployed or underemployed and the whole business world is in the doldrums. JOHN A. RYAN, who interprets it for Survey readers on page 307, finds it "a rational program of industrial reform." Dr. Ryan is, as most readers know, the director of the social action department of the National Catholic Welfare Council and professor of moral theology and industrial ethics at the Catholic University in Washington. He has written widely on labor subjects beginning with his A Living Wage in 1906.

AS director of research for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and a member of the research staff of the National Bureau of Economic Research, LEO WOLMAN has been studying and charting wage rates and earnings of organized and of unorganized workers in this country since 1919. In his article on page 308 he draws a sharp distinction between the reduced weekly earnings of hard times and the price paid a laborer for a specified, well defined job. Dr. Wolman was recently appointed to the economics faculty of Columbia University.

RESEARCH at the comparatively young Harvard School of City Planning has already produced an important volume on the most timely of subjects, Airports, which is to be followed shortly by two others. The director of the School, HENRY V. HUBBARD, writes of the volumes on page 309. He is the joint author of one of them and Norton professor of regional planning at Harvard.

"OCCASIONALLY I scribble stories. Here is one that happens to be true," wrote PHILIP L. KETCHUM in sending us the story of Sam Tallow on page 311, turning, we suppose from the more usual writing of case records, annual reports and red-figured relief funds of the Family Welfare Association of Omaha, of which he is executive secretary. The Symbol is a good story.

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ADOLESCENCE — DRAWING BY RUTH LIGHT

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THE SURVEY

June 15
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No. 6

Getting New York's Goat

NOT the ire of the population nor the shades of nannies and billies who used to supplement the Street-Cleaning Department in suburban Harlem are the object of the New York Health Department's present scrutiny, but the bleating kids which comprise a new form of Metropolitan bootlegging. Goat meat, it seems, is esteemed a special delicacy by the Italian population and goat traffic for food purposes has been growing steadily in New York for a decade. The potential roasts or stews are usually kids taken from their mothers shortly after weaning and shipped to the city, six or twelve of them in a crate. Most of them come from Georgia. From 10,000 to 12,000 are known to be imported in a year and probably at least another 5000 are bootlegged. During the Easter season and on Italian feast-days they bring from $5 to $8 apiece and the department has found them being hawked about the streets in Italian districts from pushcarts and auto-trucks. The Department has no objection to goat meat as food, but it objects strenuously to fattening the young victims on fire-escapes and slaughtering them unsupervised in cellars and backyards. The yards at which shipments arrive are under constant surveillance and inspectors insist that the consignment be to a government-inspected abattoir where the animal is passed as fit for food purposes. Occasionally suspicious bleats are heard to issue from automobiles smuggling in the contraband from adjoining states but goat bootleggers, the Department declares, invariably lose the goat and get a heavy fine when they are caught.

Incidentally we wondered for years why a venerable billy-goat used to be kept in a second-story window facing the Sixth Avenue El, from which he waggled his beard when a train went by. On inquiry, it developed that this was a livery stable, and a goat was supposed to have a beneficent effect upon horses. In fact the term "getting his goat" comes from race-track usage, when the owner of a rival horse would steal the favorite's mascot and get him all upset before the race. Whether or not the Department of Health favors the use of goats as an aid to equine mental hygiene is not stated in its present report.

Detroit Feels the Pinch

THE pinch of unemployment is being felt with increasing sharpness by the City of Detroit as well as by Detroit's wage-earners. Because of financial stringency, the city has abandoned its program for using public works as a stop-gap in the unemployment situation. Certain projects already underway or contracted for will be continued and probably some special assessment work will be done where the properties benefited have paid prior taxes. The rest of the program has been shelved. The city's lack of ready money, which makes such curtailment necessary, the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research points out, is due to the large expenditures for relief. Detroit will probably end its fiscal year on June 30 with a public-relief deficit of some seventeen million dollars. The Department of Public Welfare is still carrying about 45,000 families. Relief expenditures are now down to about a million dollars a month but, a member of the Mayor's Unemployment Committee recently pointed out, this is due less to men going back to work than to a cut in the amount of relief, making the city's dole $1.80 per adult per week with amounts up to $1.56 for each child under 14 years of age. While there is less unemployment than in midwinter when the relief expenditures of the Department of Public Welfare mounted to more than two and a half million dollars a month, Detroit has more jobless men and women than in May 1930. The Ford plants, with which the tides of employment and unemployment in Detroit swing up and down, are reliably stated to be employing about 80,000 men as against 125,000 in the same month in 1927. Most of the Ford workers today, moreover, are on a three-day week.

Mayor Murphy has organized sub-committees under his city-wide unemployment committee (see The Survey, February 15, 1931, page 540) to study three special phases of Detroit's current problem: wages and working conditions, prenatal care, the kinds and amounts of food necessary for adult and child health and their cost in Detroit. Mayor Murphy, who came into office as the result of a recall campaign last September, will be up for re-election in the fall. If elected, his unemployment committee will continue to

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function. "And there is nothing anybody can see here," a Detroiter writes The Survey, "to make us hope the committee won't be needed even more next winter than it was last."

The Churches on Relief

RELIEF agencies ministering to noncombatants in industrial conflict should be "above the battle" just as is the Red Cross in military warfare, according to the Federal Council of Churches. The Council has recently passed resolutions urging this viewpoint upon the agencies themselves and upon the communities in which they function. The resolutions, which make no claim to representing official action by affiliated denominations, grew out of the experience of the Commission on the Church and Social Service and its allied denominational departments of social service in dealing with strike situations in various sections of the country. This action by a leading church group is of particular importance at a time when the possibility of extensive wage-cutting looms large. A long stretch of unemployment or part-time work has already eaten away savings and any strike or lockout in the months ahead can only mean acute suffering if relief agencies stand aloof. The resolutions in which the Council expresses its attitude on community aid for the victims of industrial conflict read in part:

> The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America holds to the conviction that it is both inhumane and against public welfare to allow individuals or families to suffer for any serious length of time and for any cause whatsoever for lack of proper food, clothing, shelter, and medical care; and that this applies to families involved in industrial disputes, especially to mothers and children. . . .
>
> Therefore BE IT RESOLVED: First, that it is the duty of the churches—and we believe also the duty of the welfare departments of community, and if necessary of state and federal governments, and of relief agencies such as family welfare societies and the American Red Cross, especially of its local chapters—to keep in touch with such families, and to give relief or to see that relief is given, when manifestly needed; second, that such assistance should not be regarded as participating in a dispute but as the expression of a humane and Christian spirit, and as demanded by the welfare of families and of the state.

Hail, John Glenn

BEGINNING September 1, John M. Glenn will give up his active work as general director in order to write the history of the Russell Sage Foundation and by the time that is accomplished the Foundation will have completed a quarter-century of its work "for the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States." He was one of the charter trustees and has been director since the incorporation in 1907. Those 25 years have been years of great flux and change in social and living conditions in the United States, years when social work has been coming to the stature of a profession, when the social survey began and grew, when social research claimed a place alongside research in the physical sciences, when city planning broke over into regional planning, when tenement-house reform blossomed into garden cities, when The Survey graduated as a house-organ and became a magazine. In all of these and in many other projects of social work and social reform the Sage Foundation has taken a vigorous part; though its total capital is no more than the annual income of some foundations, it has made an affirmative impress on American life. Through it all Mr. Glenn has been at the wheel, a man of understanding and inveterate good sense, a modest, simple, friendly man. His one failing has been a New England conscience (though it came from Maryland) which would not let him slight the smallest detail of an exacting executive job. He is to be congratulated on the good sense which led him, still in his prime, to give up work that must be done whether or no and turn to the more creative thing that is done for the love of it.

His successor, Shelby M. Harrison, is a seasoned member of the Foundation's staff which he joined in 1912 following his successful work as an associate editor of The Survey. In 1908 Mr. Harrison as a member of the staff of the Pittsburgh Survey financed by the R.S.F. and carried out by our own organization, was responsible for the maps and graphs which broke precedent in visualizing social and economic fields. As associate editor of The Survey he was in charge of the department of civics and community developments. With the creation of the Foundation's Department of Surveys and Exhibits, he was called as its director, and not only acted as counsellor to a wide range of projects throughout the country but carried out the Springfield (Ill.) Survey, which in Lincoln's home town was an all-round demonstration of the possibilities of survey technique in fact-finding and in making facts dynamic. He has been closely identified with the Foundation's Regional Plan of New York which combined the work of architect, engineer and city planner with the social and economic elements characteristic of the community survey. Since 1924 he has been assistant director of the Foundation.

War Wins at Court

AMONG the specific requirements as to belief, we find none to the effect that one shall not be naturalized if by reason of his religious convictions he is opposed to war or is unwilling to bear arms. In view of the questions which have been repeatedly brought to the attention of the Congress in relation to such beliefs, and having regard to the action of the Congress when its decision was of immediate importance in the raising of armies, the omission of such an express requirement from the naturalization statute is highly significant.

Thus Chief Justice Hughes in the minority opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Douglas C. Macintosh who was denied citizenship because he would not promise in advance to bear arms unless he believed a war to be morally justified. In the majority opinion Justice Sutherland states that "it is not within the province of the courts to make bargains with those who seek naturalization. . . . If one qualification of the oath be allowed the door is opened for others with utter confusion as the probably final result"—contending that the case comes under the principle laid down in the case of Rosika Schwimmer, that "it is the duty of citizens to defend the government against all enemies whenever necessity arise." Of Professor Macintosh's other qualifications for citizenship there is complete agreement. At present Dwight professor of theology at Yale, during the War he voluntarily sought appointment as chaplain with the Canadian army, where he saw service at the front. Marie Bland, a war nurse and also a Canadian, was denied citizenship at the same time for similar reasons. In both instances the Court of Appeals had reversed a lower court, on the ground that "the rights of conscience are inalienable rights which a citizen need not surrender." The Schwimmer case was decided during the period of post-war hysteria; now a decade later the Supreme Court lays down what must be

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held to be the law that naturalization cannot be granted to an alien who professes the slightest scruple about ever doing military duty. From which Chief Justice Hughes and Justices Holmes, Brandeis, and Stone dissent. The five ayes have it over the four noes.

A Progress Report

THE Regional Plan Association of New York has recently published a two-page bulletin entitled The Lower East Side, Its Past and Present — What Should Be Its Future? The answer is that it can be developed on an economic basis, a view in thorough agreement with that of the Lower East Side Chamber of Commerce, which organization is working sturdily toward that end by its studies of the facts and its untiring watchfulness. In not a small measure credit is due it for the action of the Sinking Fund Commission in approving the removal of approximately an additional 89 buildings on Allen Street to which the city took title over a year ago. This writes the last page in the long battle to bring sunshine into the darkest of alley streets in the city. One hundred families recently interviewed by Mr. Platzker, secretary of the Chamber, asserted that they were leaving the Lower East Side because they could no longer stand a neighborhood which the city had completely neglected. Although in 1930 owners of tenements spent over a million dollars in renovating their buildings, evidently this is not sufficient to solve the problem. In the last six months there has been a net exodus of families of 252 (1165 departures, 913 arrivals). In one month alone (April 15 to May 15) there was a net decrease of 374 families. The Chamber of Commerce believes this is the proverbial darkest period before the dawn. If only because of the strategic location of the Lower East Side on Manhattan Island, that would seem true.

Shaking Hands with Starvation

NOT to be caught out in criticism of the city's handling of its widely heralded $10,000,000 work-relief program, New York social agencies are carefully saying nothing. Social workers in their inner councils admit to profound discouragement. It was two months after the city was authorized to expend up to $10,000,000 for emergency work wages and materials before men in any considerable numbers were put to work. Meantime the Prosser Committee, its $8,000,000 exhausted, had dismissed the 24,000 men on its payroll and the private relief agencies found themselves snowed under by an influx of new cases from this source. It became painfully evident that the city project, accomplished by normal city machinery and with meticulous detail over voting qualifications, was not going to pick up much of the load that the Prosser Committee had been obliged to lay down.

There is no way to tell how many of the Prosser men are among the 14,000 or 15,000 the city now has at work. "Pitifully few" is the estimate. A Brooklyn family society reports that of its 362 heads of families who were on the Prosser payroll fewer than a dozen have been accepted by the city. A large Manhattan agency with a staggering total of unemployed wage-earners among its cases has been able to get city jobs for only fifteen of them. So great became the pressure of new cases on the four large Manhattan family societies that the Prosser Committee scraped up enough money to put 2400 back to work for a time. And the other thousands? "Who knows?" said a man who had worked with them all winter. "They are breaking up. They are wandering away. Their homes are going. Yesterday I saw one of them begging on Twenty-third Street."

Cleveland's picture of its municipal work-relief program is not too rosy. The city appropriated $950,000 for work in the parks and on the streets and registered 15,000 men for the jobs. The social agencies made a valiant effort to have the men selected in relation to their needs, but they did not get far. Practically all the men registered were given work sooner or later for three days every three or four weeks at $4.80 a day, with no effort to apportion the amount of work in relation to family relief needs. "However," says a case worker more or less cheerfully, "I believe that the plan helped in morale and probably enabled some families to maintain themselves a few days longer without recourse to direct relief."

Philadelphia, which needs municipal relief funds and needs them badly, found its way to an appropriation blocked by a political tangle. After weeks of wrangling between Governor Pinchot and the Philadelphia Council the governor prevailed and the legislature, the last days in May passed a bill permitting the city to borrow $3,000,000 for unemployment relief. Meantime, says The Welfare Federation Bulletin, "thousands of poor people are in distress, they're without work, they're facing eviction, they're shaking hands with starvation, they're thinking things that only the hunted criminal thinks."

Cheap Jails

WHILE prison reformers are threshing around to find cheap and effective ways of housing prisoners the town of Cleveland in the hills of Tennessee has done something about it. It simply leaves its prisoners at home and requires them to report each day at the jail to work out their fines. What is more, the prisoner is credited with $2 a day on his fine if he lives at home and with only $1 if he insists on being locked up. Which reminds one of the predicament of a Maine village one summer when the governor announced that he and his staff would like to partake of one of its justly famous clambakes. Unfortunately the town's best clam baker was languishing in the county jail—a little matter of bootlegging. But a committee of prominent citizens put the situation so eloquently to the sheriff that he agreed to let the prisoner off for two days. The governor's clambake was a chef d'ouvre and the master clam baker returned cheerfully to jail covered with gubernatorial appreciation.

The Survey's President

LUCIUS R. EASTMAN has been elected president of Survey Associates, Inc., succeeding Robert W. deForest, who founded the organization and was president until his death on May 6. Mr. Eastman is president of The Hills Brothers Company (the manufacturers of Dromedary dates), where he has put in operation one of the most successful programs of stabilizing employment adopted by any large employer. He is a former president of the New York Merchants' Association, president of the American Arbitration Association, and has been the American member of the International Economic Commission under the League of Nations for the last four years. He is president of the Alumni Association of Amherst College where he was a classmate of Senator Dwight W. Morrow.

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Funds for Another Bleak Winter

By GERTRUDE SPRINGER

WITH relief needs mounting, business deep in the doldrums and a black winter looming ahead the President's Emergency Committee for Employment has called upon the Association of Community Chests and Councils to aid cities and towns in rallying their resources for the burden they will surely be called upon to assume before the end of the year. "It is evident that there has been no emergency since the War," says Fred C. Croxton, vice-chairman of the President's Committee,

which has demanded the thoughtful help of public-spirited organizations more than the present unemployment situation and the problems which are growing out of it. The Committee realizes that whatever the trend of business during the balance of the year the demand for relief will be unusually heavy next fall and winter. In fact information has reached us that unmet needs for relief during the spring and summer are urgent in certain localities. Experience has shown that primary dependence for meeting this need must be placed on local sources, both of private charity and of local government.

To help local communities organize their forces against suffering and destitution is the man-sized job the committee asked the Association to undertake. With no illusions as to the difficulties involved, the Association has accepted the challenge, has secured from private sources the funds necessary for so drastic an expansion of its program, and has set to work.

The procedure by which the agreement with the President's Committee will be carried out has already called for midnight oil from the Association's board and staff. The final plan will be threshed out at the annual meeting in Minneapolis which will be in session when this issue of The Survey reaches its readers. R. P. Lamont, secretary of commerce, is to be the spokesman for the President's Committee with some 200 laymen and community chest executives participating in the discussion.

The Committee has asked the Association first of all to discover the relief needs and resources of 376 cities of 25,000 or more population and to determine how adequate an organization exists for securing necessary relief funds, private and public. Of these cities 243 have community chests. Included in the remaining 133 are New York, Boston and Chicago. There are also 137 other chest cities which do not fall into the more-than-25,000 population class but which will have a place in the general picture of conditions.

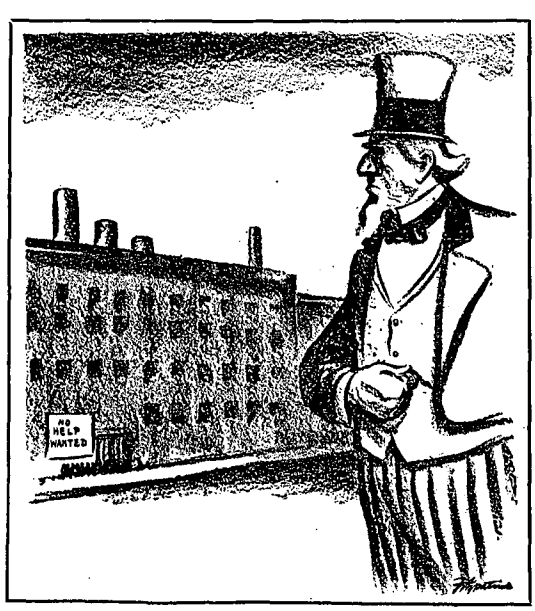
Where organization is inadequate the Association proposes to offer the services of an enlarged field staff to advise on methods of improving such emergency organization as may be necessary to secure funds. Where local leadership lacks vigor or the community seems unaware of its obligation the Association plans to make available speakers of national influence to put the situation squarely before the citizens. Much of the Association's effort will be directed toward a national publicity campaign through newspapers and magazines, by means of advertising, the radio and special pamphlets, all aimed to create widespread understanding of the necessity of using every possible local resource, public and private, for essential relief, at the same time emphasizing the need of continuing the all-round program of welfare services.

The proposal which the Association is turning over most assiduously in its mind is to set aside next fall a definite period of a month with as many campaigns as possible held within that time. This would permit a publicity barrage that would reach across the entire country and have dramatic possibilities which, the Association believes, would stir the imagination of the people.

WHATEVER form the final program takes at the Minneapolis meeting the Association will not under any circumstances go into a community and conduct a campaign and it has no idea of starting new chests. Its purpose is to stimulate local leadership and to assist the community with such advice on methods and procedures as it may request. The President's Committee next winter will continue its work with state committees on unemployment while turning over to the Association the work with cities in so many of which it already has long established contacts.

The organization of the Association's big job awaits final action at Minneapolis. But as Allen T. Burns, executive director, sees it now it will require first of all a special committee of the board of directors to chart the course while the executive director stands at the wheel. A field service will be necessary with a senior staff member in charge of at least ten regional assistants. The publicity effort will call for a Master Mind to plan strategy and direct news-writing and other activities. Statistics and information will constitute a third necessary department. An advisory committee made up of representatives of national social agencies will probably be included in the set-up.

While the Association has been sitting up nights with its new responsibility it has been gladdened by reports of successful spring campaigns in various chest cities—Cincinnati and Canton, O., Harrisburg and Easton, Pa., Niagara Falls, Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y., and Tampa, Fla.



Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Six months till winter

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Character Last

By ROBERT W. KELSO

"MR. CHAIRMAN, I move that the appropriations out of the Community Chest to the character-building agencies this year be cut 50 per cent." It is the voice of George F. Babbitt as he sits on the board of directors of most any community chest in the United States in this year of 1931. He is earnest about this; he means it. He cannot walk from his banking office to the public garage without being accosted by a half dozen human wrecks wanting ten cents for a cup of coffee. He cannot get through the morning's appointments without some dear lady or a delegation of them wanting $1000, $5000, $10,000 for their soup kitchen. As his limousine noses through the traffic toward his country estate, he looks upward at the stately building of the Y. M. C. A., undeniably costly, looking more like a private club than a community service. He reads in his afternoon paper that the Scouts are having their big circus tonight; and his mind drifts back for a fleeting moment to the demand of the family welfare society that the community chest do something about their $50,000 deficit.

Now Babbitt has seized hold of a real idea when he suggested that 50 per cent cut. Why build character when stomachs are empty? Of course we should not scrap the whole works—that is not what we mean; but let's just bank the boilers, cut the pay of the staff 10 per cent, fire the supernumeraries and let the character-building plant stand at half-shift until times pick up and business is busy enough to give its workers something to eat.

Babbitt is supported in this point of view by a goodly share of our population; and yet these people, Babbitts and others, are seeing this problem of social distress in a perspective so lop-sided as to contain no real place for the future. Theirs is a counsel of today that is destructive of tomorrow. They are laboring under what might be called the paunch fallacy. There are things worse than hunger in our riddle of social progress. Fate, or shaky credit, or distrust or whatever it was, had already taken the inflation out of stocks. The consequent flatness of the pay-slip is now taking the inflation out of our American standard of living. The flood of social consequences which followed the giving way of business credit in the fall of 1929 is still rising in this spring of 1931, and will continue to rise for another year, regardless of what might happen in business.

What are these social consequences? The most obvious result the social worker thinks of is family breakage, started by loss of income and hastened by sickness, delinquency, desertion and general unhappiness. The business world is familiar with long tabulations of estimated loss in market volume; with the decline in production; with bank failures; the passing of dividends; the slump of stock values and the like. To them it is a problem of money: but from the social angle money is only a medium of exchange. If human relations cannot be kept sweet, if the protection necessary to child life through wholesome home surroundings cannot be maintained, society cannot go forward; and a society that does not go forward inevitably goes backward. The problem comes back ever and again to that assertion of Emerson's, that the chief product of a community is not its exports, its manufactured goods, its wealth, but rather the kind of people it turns out.

Now Babbitt and his friends would be inclined to agree with this as a good working principle; but, they say, this is an emergency. In fact it is an emergency, calling for exactly the opposite treatment from that which the business man is apt to advocate. The superficial cure is food, clothing and shelter. The fundamental cure is to be found in a constructive program in which character-building services are paramount.

Suppose we thumb through the face cards in the emergency relief list of any city in the United States this spring and pick out a case or two. Here is one of a man, his wife and six children. This man is an able workman. He is forty years old. His name has never appeared before on any social agency's records; and aside from a little friendly help from the neighbors at times of the wife's lying-in, the family has been fully independent. They are a part of the solid backbone of the nation.

A RELIEF committee worker finds that this man has been out of a job for nearly a year. He owns part of his home and would have some savings, but he has been out of work so long that the savings have disappeared and the home is foreclosed. For six weeks the father and mother have been living on a kind of soup made out of the parings of potatoes and apples, with such other trimmings as they could get together. What little solid food they had was given to the children. Now the bottom has dropped out of the world for them; and the man and his wife are worried. While he is being interviewed at the emergency office, he apparently becomes insane. So far as superficial examination can determine it, he has lost his reason through the haunting worry of his predicament. What he and his wife and children have been through has been too much for him.

Now that might be tragedy enough; but the wife is sick and apparently near to the husband's condition. The children in this case are still young. The one who could work has no job. From the angle of social work, this man might be lost and his wife come to a premature death; but the effect of all this experience upon the children is the circumstance that calls for most serious attention. They are out on the street—they are barefoot. They have to hunt around like young animals to supplement the little food they have at home. There is no one to look after them.

They have become members of a band that numbers some thousands in every large metropolitan area this spring, of persons under eighteen years of age who have no work; who have no interest but the feeding of their stomachs; and no rational way of spending the large amount of unoccupied time which has to be put in.

It would be the height of folly for the public to assume that upon the return of better times these children will fit back into their own niche in daily life, or will indeed read-

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just to it in any rational manner. Being young, they are idealists; they are full of visions of one kind or another, without the hard common sense that is necessary to keep both feet on the ground. Young as they are, they become anarchists or communists, or followers of strange cults that are out of harmony with our conception of stable government and right living. They have been through an experience that is a true catabasis, falling down from the mental attitude in which they are willing to accept our principles of conduct and standards of living and labor, to a state of mental confusion in which they are inclined to say, "Away with the industrial system! Away with government! Down with the rich! The world belongs to the proletariat!" And at this low level they suddenly find that they have friends.

THESE young people are now legion in the United States. In any large city with say 25,000 families destitute through unemployment, there will be found not less than 10,000 of these truly homeless young Americans, getting themselves ready, through our process of community neglect, to oppose and it may be to overturn the foundations of our democracy. It is a dour picture but not overdrawn, for to these homeless children are to be added thousands more not yet upon the streets, who see their father come home nightly without having found a job, and hear him curse mankind in general and an order of things in particular, that lets some folks wear furs and ride in limousines, while he and his children, without fault of their own, are at the verge of begging for bread. However mistaken he may be in his home-made philosophy, it appeals to the children. It fits in with the gnawing in their stomachs—they get his idea and they cherish it. No precept handed down from the pulpit nor book learning expounded from the classroom, has the vigorous monosyllabic punch that dad's Anglo Saxon phrases carry at the home-coming.

With this picture in mind, let's return to Babbitt and his friends. They think that the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the neighborhood house, the boys' club, the playground association, the twilight league, the Scouts, should get only 50 per cent of their ordinary budgets; the other 50 per cent to go to the relief of the poor. They know, and so do all professional social workers, that alms would not put this family and the thousands like it, back on their feet. The utmost that can be expected is to stay the pangs of hunger and procure some clothing and shelter. From the point of view of social engineering, material relief is only the most superficial stage of the social service which must sooner or later be rendered to such families. Intelligent family relief begins at once to study the social difficulties of the family. What can be done to get it back to respectable self-support?

And no sooner has the family relief visitor discovered these difficulties and devised a plan to meet them, than she comes face to face with the need of character-building agencies. The older girl needs friendly protection quickly. It can be had through the Scouts or the Y. W. C. A., or the parish association, or the neighborhood house; but it cannot be had through a soup kitchen. The boy who is now with the gang, might come through without damage if the Big Brother Association had a real chance at him, or he could have some show with the Scouts, or if some of his evenings could be spent at the boys' club; but he cannot find such help anywhere in a basket of provender left at the front door.

If a couple of the boys in any one of these broken families show up in juvenile court, the judge, however skilful, is only human. He cannot make something out of nothing. He could send the boys to a reformatory, or a training school, or a jail, or a prison; but he is not willing to do that. He knows that that is the road downward and not upward, if you are going to save the boy for citizenship. He may do his best by putting the boys on probation, and then the probation officer has the same problem that the family case worker had before him. Where are the character-building agencies; the camp and the club, the Scout group, the playground, the neighborhood house band, or the baseball league that can step in and interest the lads in competition with the corner gang?

These children are not enemies of society; they are social rejects, that are only in a way of becoming the enemies of society, thanks to society itself, headed by the able mind of Babbitt and company. With one boy in every one hundred carrying a record of delinquency in these days without the inducements of present unemployment, idleness and home privation, there has never been a time in the life of the American people when skillfully organized leisure-time activities of a character-building nature were more necessary. Viewed in any reasonable light they are not merely the things that we the people would like to do for likely young boys and girls—they are the things we have to do if our social structure is to survive the furious strains of industrial depression.

It is to be admitted that the people of the United States, chief builders of the new city, are no further along than the ABC stages of their character-building program. Organizations compete with each other in parallel effort. Societies originating out of denominational interests find a need for rapid expansion on a civic basis. Progress in zoning and city planning gets out of tune with the development of the law of property on the one hand and the growth of public education on the other. The Y. M. C. A., a development which uses the club and an institutional plant as its central factor, finds itself putting most of its dollar into bricks and mortar, while Scouting—a new philosophy of the out-of-doors—devoted to keeping and holding the imagination of youth for character-building processes, spreads like wildfire and is in danger of sapping from the Young Men's Christian Association its civic values, leaving only the Christianity.

BUT these are days of rapid growth in the form and relationship of leisure-time activities. The Ys are getting together. More and more they are taking a young person's view of youth; more and more the public educational system steps out to meet the cooperating hand of park and playground associations, settlements and the Scouts. It is a time of rapid change.

About 80 per cent of the community chests in the United States will conduct drives next fall for the support of their member agencies. The deficits of the relief agencies will be heavy and their demand for more money will be great. The principal plea, feeling its way along the line of least selling resistance, will be for charity to the destitute; but this fall more than ever before in American experience, the truest need will be for money with which to enlarge neighborhood settlement classes, Y. M. C. A. memberships, Boy and Girl Scout troops and supervised play.

Character-building is the basic service in the welfare program. The appreciation of its fundamental nature is not reached through simple emotion; it requires mental processes, of which Babbitt is fully capable but which he has not yet attained.

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Planning the Fall of the Bastille

By JOHN CALLENDER

IN the widespread effort toward prison reform during the last quarter century surprisingly little attention has been given to prison architecture. The interior cell block originated in 1816 is still predominant, is still being built and is still proposed for future building although the theories of penology which it served have long been superseded.

Scattered efforts have been made to shorten the distance between prison architecture and modern penal theory but they stand as demonstrations rather than as general practice. Steps toward more general progress in prison architecture were made two years ago by means of a survey conducted by the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor and The Architectural Record. This study, reported in The Architectural Record of January 1930, brought out an encouraging indication that, while most contemporary prison building is of the century-old type, significant departures have been made in prison farms, reformatories and a few penitentiaries. Following this lead the National Committee late in 1930 called a general meeting of prison officials, penologists and architects to consider more extensive research into the whole subject.

It was apparent that apart from questions of efficiency the increasing costliness of prison construction throughout the country has reached a serious point with the problems of taxpayers increasingly involved. From this meeting emerged a Planning and Research Committee consisting of two representatives of penal societies, two prison administrators, one engineer and one architect charged with organizing a thorough and impartial survey of the basic principles of design, standards, specifications and costs of various types of prison plans now in use and the relation of these factors to administrative and operative needs. From such a survey could be developed, it was hoped, more economical yet equally secure types of design and construction which would better meet the purposes of modern prison treatment.

The chairman of the Planning and Research Committee is E. Stagg Whitin of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor. Associated with him are Leon C. Faulkner, president American Prison Association; Charles D. Osborne, president National Society of Penal Information; M. M. Barnard, superintendent penal institutions District of Columbia; Col. Tenney Ross, U. S. A., commandant Disciplinary Barracks, Governor's Island, New York; E. P. Goodrich, consulting engineer; advisors: Col. J. D. Sears, president Eastern-Southern Conference on State Institutional Labor, and R. L. Davison, director housing research, John B. Pierce Foundation.

Courtesy National Probation Association

This committee saw the undertaking in three parts: First, to arrive at approved performance requirements by gathering from all prison authorities a complete and detailed list of the functional requisites of the ideal prison, covering every phase of its activity; second, to secure from architects, engineers and technical and construction experts the practical solution of the problems involved; third, to draw up from this material ideal plans for various types of institutions.

AS a basic principle introductory to its research projects, the Planning and Research Committee has stated its definition of a prison: "A prison is a part of a community set off and controlled so as to provide a place of ostracism for those who have violated the law but so constructed that the individual prisoner, in charge of a staff able to utilize fully the advantages offered by a physical plant of this kind, has the opportunity to develop a life which is normal rather than abnormal, social rather than anti-social, productive rather than destructive; the structure of this prison community should represent the least expenditure of public funds consistent with the greatest amount of service toward these desired ends."

Not many existing prisons will, the Committee believes, measure up fully to the test of this definition. Yet stirred by the disastrous riots and fires of the past year the public is preparing to pour many millions of dollars into construction without really knowing whether these new buildings will help or hinder the situation in all its fundamental aspects. The riots revealed the most glaring faults in our prison system as overcrowding, idleness, lack of classification and segregation, antiquated buildings and incompetent personnel. These are not separate factors but are mutually interdependent, with most of them springing from the inadequacies of the prison plant. Our new prisons, now building or proposed, which do not correct these proven mistakes will succeed in their purpose no better than the old ones.

As a matter of fact the economic argument against the fortress prison almost settles the question. The old style prisons have become so exorbitantly expensive that it would be virtually impossible for any state to build enough of them even if it desired. With the increasing use of so-called tool-proof steel, which the jail manufacturing companies have convinced the prison officials is necessary, costs of building Bastille-type prisons have risen to $5000 and even $6000 per prisoner. To accommodate the rapidly increasing prison population in such quarters would require an expenditure so huge that the hard-pressed taxpayer would probably rebel.

With a scientific classification system such as that used in New Jersey and now being introduced in Massachusetts,

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New York (see The Survey, March 15, 1931, page 657) and elsewhere, at least one fourth of the total prison population can be housed at $1000 per man or less, another half or more at $1750 per man or less and the remainder at not more than $3000. The administrative and social advantages of the classification and segregation system no longer require defense. The enormous mass of testimony by experts from all parts of the prison field has indisputably established its value from every point of view.

Economically and scientifically the prisons of the future must make a sharp and complete break from the familiar Bastille of the past. But before that break is translated into architecture we must first work out in minute detail every phase of prison activity which bears on the fundamental purpose of the prison, which generally we know to be to equip the anti-social person to adjust himself to society. Some of these performance requirements may seem impossible of realization but they should not be eliminated for that reason. Modern engineers and architects have performed miracles; their full genius has never been called into the prison field.

Designed functionally the prison of the future will bear little resemblance to the Bastille of the last hundred years. It will probably suggest a hospital or school or a small community rather than a fortress. Certainly any prison built today should, in view of the rapidly changing ideas in penology and in closely related fields, be flexible and adaptable to future needs.

A STATE penal system embarking on a modern prison program may adopt one of three general policies: (1) the development of a number of separate specialized institutions of specific types of security, which implies a general receiving prison for all commitments where the prisoner is classified and from which he is sent to the appropriate institution; (2) a combination of a receiving department and provision for all degrees of security within one institution, obviously the preferable plan for a state with a small prison population or for a large state divided into prison districts; (3) a compromise by which different institutions, perhaps including nonpenal institutions, would be grouped on an adequate site to share certain expensive service installations in common.

The factors of size and location bear directly upon a choice of policy. Penologists agree that a prison cannot economically be smaller than 250 men, that it cannot efficiently be larger than 1000 to 1200, and that 500 is about the ideal size. In general classification may be expected to show the following security requirements: reception unit (unclassified) 10 per cent; maximum security 20 per cent; limited security 40 per cent; minimum security 30 per cent. These figures may vary in different states as much as 10 per cent either way in accordance with a number of factors. A typical state therefore with a prison population of 2500, might under the first policy have seven institutions: a receiving unit of 250, a maximum-security prison of 500, two limited-security institutions of 500 each and three minimum-security farms of 250 each. Or, under the second policy, it might have three combination prisons of about 800 each combining all degrees of security.

In selecting the prison site the staff should not be overlooked. The high type of personnel required in the prison of the future cannot be obtained if the work means virtual imprisonment of the staff and isolation from cultural and social opportunities. A site within fifteen miles of a city of from 50,000 to 100,000 population is desirable. It should be reasonably accessible to highways and, if for an industrial prison, should preferably be on a railroad. Location conveniently close to centers of commitment and of supply is important in reducing to a minimum the cost of transportation both of men and of materials. The prison farm may have to go further into the country. Good farming land, its quality tested by expert analysis, is the primary consideration here. A prison site must have an adequate water supply, natural or purchased, and good drainage. It is desirable to purchase light and power if possible.

THE area of the prison farm can be figured at two or three acres per man. In no case should it be less than one acre per man except for truck gardening. For a prison farm for 250 men a thousand acres should be ample. The exclusively industrial prison can and should be accommodated on far less area than the twenty to sixty acres now used. By proper design of the buildings a prison for a thousand men should require six to eight acres and for five hundred men five or six acres. The smaller the area within the prison compound the less the expense of supervision and guarding, a saving which may well be applied to more beneficent ends within the institution.

In its requisites for the location and size of the modern prison the Planning and Research Committee fully recognized the fact that society is entitled to the assurance of complete protection from the depredations of the wrong-doer pending his restoration to society, but for its purposes of immediate study it has deliberately emphasized the rehabilitation of the prisoner as the primary function of the prison.

Having formulated its statement on the essentials for the location and size of the prison, a statement which has here been only summarized, the Committee is now ready to proceed with extensive research upon the design and construction of the various types of prisons. This will require the services of specialists in prison administration, architecture and construction. Cooperation has been offered by a number of manufacturers of materials for studies in their particular fields, studies which it is believed will be of great value to the whole project.

Home for the Aged

By HELEN MARING

The old men, the old men
Walk with canes
Around the gardens
And down the lanes.

A dog follows one
At his run-down heels
Wondering what
His master feels.

One has a muffler,
One holds a book,
One wears a prayer
And a startled look . . . .

The old men, sitting,
Wait for release,
Filled with philosophy
Burdened with peace.

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The Papal Encyclical on Labor

By JOHN A. RYAN

QUADRAGESIMO ANNO is merely the official and technical title of the Encyclical, being the first two words of the document. The descriptive title is found in the formal address or dedication which precedes the text. It reads in full: "On reconstructing the social order and perfecting it, conformable to the precepts of the Gospel." Therefore the main subject of the Encyclical is the reconstruction of the social order.

The Pope divides the discussion into three parts: first a description of the beneficial effects of Pope Leo's Encyclical on Labor; second a vindication and development of Leo's economic doctrines, and third the moral roots of the present social disorder and the necessary moral reformation.

The principle laid down by Pope Leo XIII that the Church and its Visible Head have a right to make pronouncements on the moral aspects of social and industrial conditions and problems is strongly reaffirmed by the present Holy Father. Like all other kinds of human conduct, economic activities are subject to the moral law and must be subordinated to the supreme end assigned to man by the Creator. Another general observation to be made relates to the Pope's use of certain terms. "Liberalism" and its cognate "individualism" appear very frequently and always as standing for theories deserving of condemnation. He means, of course, economic liberalism, laissez-faire, the theory of unlimited competition with no interference by either the state or labor organizations. "Social justice" is used in several places. The term, not the thing, is new in papal encyclicals. A final general observation concerns the emphasis placed upon the state throughout the entire document.

THE proposals for "reconstructing the social order" can be stated here only in the briefest terms. The Holy Father starts from the proposition that "the earthly goods so abundantly produced in this age of industrialism are far from rightly distributed and equitably shared among the various classes of men." He demands that the working classes be provided with "ample sufficiency." The first and principal means of attaining this end is wages sufficient for the maintenance of the family and for that amount of saving which will enable the worker to possess "a certain modest fortune." But good wages are not sufficient. The wage contract should be supplemented "by a contract of partnership" so that the workers may become sharers to some degree in "the ownership or the management or the profits." This amounts to a certain measure of what is currently called industrial democracy.

The specific change in social and industrial organization advocated by the Pope is "the re-establishment of vocational groups." They can be conveniently thought of as some kind of guild system. The workers, the employers and the capitalists in a given industry should be combined for the production of goods and services. This would make possible something like "planned production" in place of the anarchical individualism and unlimited competition which are frequently condemned in the Encyclical. They should be encouraged by the state and also supervised by public authority to prevent their activities from injuring the common good. In a word, the form of industrial organization proposed by the Pope is midway between individualism and socialism.

IN his discussion of the moral reformation of the present social order the Pope presents three or four eloquent paragraphs concerning the absence of moral considerations in the economic life of today. Economic domination, monopoly of credit, the ruthless crushing of competitors, the death of genuine free competition, the scandalous confusion of civil and economic power—all spring from the same evil source, the lack of moral principles. "Unbridled ambition for domination has succeeded the desire for gain; the whole economic life has become hard, cruel and relentless in a ghastly measure."

The remedy here is a return to Christian life and institutions. "Economic life must be inspired by Christian principles." These principles are mainly two, charity and justice. At the beginning of the Encyclical, the Pope condemns those who assume that charity can make amends for the open violation of justice. Near the end he declares that while charity cannot take the place of justice, it would nevertheless have a wide field for its ministrations even if justice were completely realized in human relations. He has in mind the bond of human brotherhood. His frequent reference to social justice as the test of reasonable industrial relations shows how great is his reliance upon this virtue. The task of bringing about this moral reformation in the social order, he admits to be "truly difficult," but it must be faced by those who would be "good soldiers of Christ."

In the foregoing paragraphs I have been able to present only the barest outline of the spirit and the most constructive proposals of the Encyclical. Lack of space prevents even a brief reference to many particular topics; for example, the Pope's assertion of the social aspects and duties of property, his approval of labor unions, his distinctions between communism and socialism and the wide scope which he permits to the state in the ownership and operation of industries which "carry with them the opportunity of domination too great to be left to private individuals without injury to the community at large." Nothing short of a careful reading of the Encyclical in its entirety can give an adequate idea of its comprehensiveness, its up-to-dateness and its superiority over all the authoritative proposals that have yet been made for a rational program of industrial reform.

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Wage Cuts

By LEO WOLMAN

PEOPLE have more than one thing in mind when they talk about wage-cutting. It is perfectly clear that the amount of money which all types of labor earn has been greatly reduced between 1929 and 1931. The weekly pay envelope of the ordinary wage or salaried worker is much smaller now than it was two years ago. Thus weekly earnings in the great group of manufacturing industries are now between 15 and 20 per cent below the peak earnings of March 1929; soft coal miners have had a drop in earnings of close to 30 per cent; while the earnings of railroad labor appear hardly to have fallen at all. The earnings of labor employed by public utilities have likewise remained fairly steady.

The real question about wages, however, is how much labor earns for the work it does. Reductions in earnings due to unemployment in a period of depression are taken for granted and are in fact very generally accepted with resignation as acts of Providence. Current discussion over wage-cutting is concerned with another matter. The question here is what price a laborer gets for a specified, well-defined job. If this price is cut, then each laborer must, when there is work, work much harder and faster in order to make his customary earnings. Consequently the struggle that goes on over wages in all depressions is the struggle over the rate paid for a given job. Unfortunately current data on rates are not available so that the story of what has happened to them can be had only by drawing inferences from wage statistics that measure other things.

From highly inadequate figures published by the United States government it would appear that wage rates have been cut in manufacturing industries ever since the depression began. The cutting was slight and occasional until the middle of 1930 but thereafter it became more frequent and more drastic. So far as can be learned from the records, this cutting has not touched all industries in the same degree. As usual the reductions have been more severe and more widespread in the no-profit, unstable industries such as textiles, where wage reductions have amounted to 20 per cent or more. If a guess were made as to how much of a reduction in wage rates manufacturing labor as a whole took in the past two years I should put the figure between 10 and 15 per cent.

In the building industry there is no record of wage changes at all. The building industry is notoriously lacking in most significant records of business performance. The only available data are the trade union rates which in times like these may be regarded as purely nominal. It is the prevailing opinion that these trade union rates have been unofficially cut on many jobs but no one knows how much.

Bituminous coal miners have suffered severe shrinkage in earnings both because of unemployment and of direct wage-cutting. This story is very well known. Wage reductions in this industry antedated the general industrial depression, beginning several years back with the termination of the Jacksonville agreement and the disintegration of the United Mine Workers. Here the combined effect of bad business and the breakdown of unionism has been to reduce wage rates by nearly 40 per cent.

Publicly controlled industries like the railroads have apparently not touched prevailing rates of wages. There is no record of changes in wage rates in the rail transportation industry. But hourly earnings, which should reflect changes in wage rates fairly closely, were actually somewhat higher in 1930 than in 1929. Although the maintenance of hourly earnings may be in part accounted for by the increased efficiency of labor, the major cause is unquestionably the policy of maintaining rates. The same condition probably will be found among the public utility companies and with a majority of the large industrial corporations of the country.

THE record is spotty. In many isolated cases wages have been cut to the bone. But it is a fair conclusion from the available evidence that wage rates have suffered less reduction than in any previous depressions of comparable duration and intensity. The wage rates of common labor in the steel industry fell during the depression of 1921 by nearly 30 per cent; so far as the records show they have not been reduced during this depression, though the condemnation of current wage-cutting which the president of the U. S. Steel Corporation hurled into the recent meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute indicate that the records do not tell the whole story. Hourly earnings in manufacturing industries dropped nearly 25 per cent in the 1921 depression and not half that amount in the depression of 1930. The sole known exception to this unusual trend is the soft coal industry in which conditions have been peculiar.

Particularly with reference to wages and the position of labor, the years 1930 and 1931 are extraordinary ones in the industrial history of this country. It is impossible to predict what may still happen. But so far the picture stands in sharp contrast with the experience of the past. As the result of deliberate and explicit industrial policy we have been passing through one of the worst business depressions of our history with only slight impairment of our wage standards and without the open-shop drives and nation-wide strikes that were so conspicuous a feature of the industrial readjustment of ten years ago. It is an interesting commentary on the present state of affairs that the 1931 membership of the organized labor movement of the United States is about half that of 1920.

Carmack in The Christian Science Monitor
A poor way to speed up

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Pioneering in City Planning Research

By HENRY V. HUBBARD

THERE have always been and probably will always be plenty of "city tinkerers" ready to advise cities; but city planners with some knowledge of the fundamentals of the many sciences which are the foundation of planning, as well as with training in the special technique of city planning, are not plentiful. The training of a few men to be professional city planners is therefore one of the purposes of the Harvard School of City Planning established in the fall of 1929.

But the planning of a city is seldom the work of one man. It is usually a cooperative enterprise of engineers, architects, landscape architects, lawyers, housing experts, municipal officials, publicists, business men and citizens. In order that they may be efficient cooperators in city planning, the Harvard School of City Planning believes that it can render a real service by giving at least some general conception of city planning to these experts in other fields.

But it is in the third part of the School's activities—that of research—that, as a university, Harvard is making perhaps its most valuable contribution to the science of city planning, for many planning problems are new and unsolved, requiring much investigation both as to what the facts are and what theories are really applicable. The Harvard School has already conducted three research projects, the results of the first being already available through publication by the Harvard University Press, while the other two are to appear shortly. A synopsis of these projects will, we believe, be significant to all interested in guiding urban and regional growth most intelligently.

The first of these studies is by Henry V. Hubbard, Miller McClintock and Frank B. Williams assisted by Paul Mahoney and Howard K. Menhinick. It is entitled, Airports; Their Location, Administration, and Legal Basis. Discussing the question of where airports should be placed in the city or region, attention is called in the first section of the report to the fact that it is often necessary to locate an airport in a residential district, because very frequently high land values and congestion of population in commercial sections, and smoke and unpredictable air currents over highly developed industrial areas render these districts unsuitable for airports. What protection, then, has a homeowner against an unwelcome airport? Obviously there must be devised appropriate safeguards which while permitting an airport to be located in a residential district when from the community standpoint that is the best use of the land, will on the other hand prevent an airport from being so located when another suitable location is available. The report considers the possibilities of a properly framed and administered zoning ordinance for this purpose.

What constitute complete airport facilities for the large city of the future? This is another aspect of the problem discussed. Probably the ultimate solution is a regional system of specialized airports, located in relation to each other and to the transportation, recreation and other needs of the region. Emphasizing the fact that an airport is primarily part of a transportation system, the authorities point out that, as in the case of a railroad station, an ill-considered location of the airport will bring with it increasing problems as time goes on.

Discussing airport administration in the section of the report by Dr. McClintock and Mr. Mahoney, the question is raised as to whether large municipal airports are justifiable. Should municipal airports be self-supporting? Such questions are particularly pertinent during a period of artificially stimulated public construction in the midst of popular enthusiasm to "put the city on the air map." At a loss to know whether a recently acquired airport should be placed under the jurisdiction of a new and separate municipal department of aeronautics or whether it should be managed by an existing department of the city government—and if so, by what department—municipal officials will find helpful the analysis of the relative merits of the different kinds of administration.

In proposing what appear to be reasonable rights in the ownership of air space, Mr. Williams, treating the Law of Airports in the third section, discusses some interesting and important questions. Does a landowner's title extend beyond the air space of which he has taken actual possession and which he is using? If so, by how much? Does a constant stream of airplanes approaching or leaving an airport move with sufficient frequency and in a path sufficiently definite to be capable of creating an easement? Can airplanes, arriving at or departing from an airport, be prevented from flying at low altitudes over neighboring property? It has long been maintained that a man who owns a plot of land owns from the center of the earth to the highest point of the heavens. But, as Mr. Williams suggests, if this were true, every airplane that flies is a winged intruder, an aerial trespasser against whom landowners would have a right to bring suit. This obviously is not reasonable.

ALTHOUGH no research at this time can give complete and final answers to the multitude of problems arising from the unprecedented development of the airplane, nevertheless there is in scattered form an immensely valuable mass of hard-won experience in use, and of general background in law. Such information this report endeavors briefly to evaluate and make generally useful.

The second volume of the Harvard City Planning Studies now in press—Building Height, Bulk, and Form: How Zoning Can Be Used as a Protection Against Uneconomic Types of Buildings on High-Cost Land, is by George B. Ford, assisted by A. B. Randall and Leonard Cox. It is the last considerable work of the late Mr. Ford.

There is no part of city planning more complicated, more uncertain and more controversial than the subject of this report. For instance, the minimum amount of daylight necessary to make an office a healthful place in which to live and work is a moot question. No physiological nor psychological laboratory experiment will give the whole answer. All that can be done therefore, recommends this report, is

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to apply the experiences with modern tall buildings which we now have, using common sense rather than mathematics, accepting as a reasonable minimum of daylight what appears to be consistent with human health and efficiency. Obviously since we are seeking in the tall building satisfactory living and working conditions rather than temporary profits, a "reasonable minimum" of light should not be the least light that will be tolerated and paid for at a profit to the building owner.

Again, as regards the relation of tall buildings to traffic, there are at present honest differences of opinion as to how much of the present congestion of traffic in our large cities—especially New York—is due directly to tall buildings and how much to other manifestations of our modern era of steel, electricity and mass production. That this relation of traffic to tall buildings and the resulting financial burden to the community cannot be completely studied in the case of a single building nor one class of buildings is evident. Plainly, for instance, if it is essential to the success of a region of tall buildings that widened streets or subways or elevated structures be built, then certainly some part of the cost of these extra transportation facilities is just as much a part of the cost of the buildings as are the elevators within them. As long as the extra transit facilities pay for themselves by fares collected, this might be said to remain an academic question. But in the case of the widened streets and in those instances where there is a deficit between annual receipts and the total cost of a subway, who is to say whether the public gets the proper proportion of this expense back by using the tall buildings, or whether those who profit by land prices in tall-building districts are not unfairly benefited?

Indeed the subject presenting the greatest difficulties and differences of opinion is that of land values. The question, Do high land values necessitate tall buildings, or do tall buildings create high land values? is at the root of the controversy. In some ways this question is as futile as the old one as to the priority of the hen or the egg. But it is, in another very real sense, basic. Mr. Ford has however not attempted to solve this controversy. He has simply chosen "land value" as a plane of reference. Up to certain limits, it is under present conditions possible to measure health and convenience in its relation to land value, and land value in its relation to health and convenience. Obviously, for instance, if it can be shown that buildings can be constructed on high-priced land which will be both financially successful and satisfactory to live and work in, and if in the calculations are included all costs properly chargeable to the building, whether on the lot, in the street, in a subway, or wherever found, then the high land price is a justified value. But if a profit to the owner on the land price can be obtained only by, on the one hand, neglecting the health of the occupants of the building or, on the other hand, transferring an expense otherwise unnecessary, such as subways, to the community without adequate return, then from a community standpoint the high land value is not legitimate.

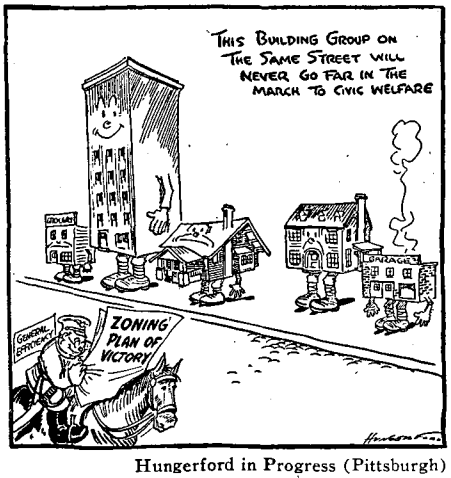
Dealing primarily with the optimum size and shape of buildings on land of high value, the conclusions of this study are embodied in a suggested zoning ordinance and are illustrated by a series of building envelope diagrams.

Unlike Mr. Ford's research, which discusses the more intensive land uses, the third research project of the series endeavors to determine how sparsely population may be spread and still meet the cost of complete city improvements and adequate housing. Entitled Neighborhoods of Small Homes: Economic Destiny of Low-Cost Housing in America and England, by Robert Whitten and Thomas Adams, this study is concerned with such questions as: What effects have lot size, open space, and block and street layout on the cost of the home? How should the economic and social considerations involved be recognized in zoning and the control of land subdivisions?

TODAY the existing normal street and block layout is being challenged as inefficient and wasteful, economically and socially. Radical changes in the neighborhood pattern are recommended. Systems such as that which has been put into successful operation in Radburn, N. J., are suggested.

In the field of housing perhaps progress has not gone even this far. One of the most important phases of the housing problem to which no answer has been found is how to build new houses for the large proportion of families whose incomes range from $1750 to $3000 per annum in American cities, and from $800 to $1600 per annum in English cities; that is, those families who should be able to pay an economic rent for reasonably good accommodation.

These problems both of building new houses and of improving old houses cannot be met, in the authors' opinion, until there is accumulated more knowledge of underlying economic conditions. Knowledge on which to base a complete answer must be built up from the study of concrete facts and definite figures relating to both house building and land improvement in different countries, on the working out of theories in the light of these facts and in actual experiments, such as Radburn and others, testing these theories in actual practice. Hence these reports make few definite recommendations at the moment, though certain principles to be applied in the solution of the problem are suggested.


THIS BUILDING GROUP ON THE SAME STREET WILL NEVER GO FAR IN THE MARCH TO CIVIC WELFARE
GROCERY
APTS.
GARAGE
GENERAL EXPENSES
ZONING PLAN OF VICTORY

Hungerford in Progress (Pittsburgh)
The awkward squad

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The Symbol

By PHILIP L. KETCHUM

THE depression dealt Sam Tallow a series of terrific blows. First it took his job. It wasn't much of a job, but it brought in a hundred and twenty dollars a month and the strict economy of Mrs. Tallow managed to stretch it out over many things. She had even been able to put away a little bit for the proverbial rainy day, and when Sam found himself out of work he was not at first greatly concerned.

But it wasn't long before he realized that the depression had made jobs hard to find. At least he blamed it on the depression, just as he later blamed the depression for other things—the loss of his savings, his insurance, his radio, his piano, his car, his furniture, and at last his home.

There were other things that the depression took away from Sam Tallow. He couldn't have expressed just what they were in concrete or scientific terms, but he was fully aware of the fact that Mrs. Tallow was getting rather cross and impatient with him even though she pretended to understand just how scarce jobs were; he knew without question that he had lost his standing in the community; and to be quite honest, he wasn't so greatly concerned with finding work as he had been months before. Not that he wouldn't have jumped at any chance job or that he didn't worry about what his family was going to do; but everything seemed so hopeless that it was easier to look failure in the face than to search for success.

Once Sam Tallow had sworn that he would never in his life appeal for charity. He didn't find it easy but there didn't seem to be anything else for him to do. It cost to live and his credit was gone along with everything else that he had possessed. So he went down to the charity office.

The girl to whom he talked seemed young and tired. It was that that impressed him most. It seemed to him she listened in a rather abstract way. He didn't know that she was always a long distance ahead of him in the story, that the things he told her she had listened to over and over again and again from man after man. But of course that wasn't the point. She said that she would send the groceries his family needed and that she would call and help make some plan about a place to live. Sam Tallow was rather skeptical, but he thanked her and went home—hoping.

It seemed to Sam, as the months passed, that the social worker from the charity office was quite foolish. She was always talking to him about the time when he would go back to work. She didn't nag him about a job, but she insisted that he keep on going around to places where he knew that there weren't any jobs to be had. She didn't seem to understand that the depression had gobbled up all the extra work and that it was a waste of time to wander from place to place. Then she spent a good deal of time talking to his wife. That was an absolute waste of her time for it seemed that she just talked about all the other families that were in hard luck and told stories of what they were doing. Of course Sam Tallow was grateful to her for that, for Mrs. Tallow seemed to understand things better and didn't complain so much. In fact she began to make plans and to talk about what they were going to do when Sam went back to work.

It was just luck that gave Sam a steady job. He happened to be walking past a store that needed a man and the sign in the window drew him inside. He got the job, but when he came home that night he told Mrs. Tallow that he wasn't sure how steady it would be. And even though the social worker and his wife were quite jubilant, Sam went to work day after day expecting that each day would be his last. Even when the job took on a definite appearance of permanency, Sam Tallow was unhappy. He had a job, but that was all. Everything else was still gone.

Mrs. Tallow's economy again began to accomplish wonders, but only small wonders. The bills were only gradually reduced, so gradually that the difference was hardly apparent. They lived in light-housekeeping rooms and managed on a minimum of expense, but Sam became restless and moody. He knew that the social worker had called on his boss but he wasn't greatly concerned. He was so far in debt, so far behind, that the job didn't matter a lot.

When he got his next pay-check the restlessness had become open rebellion. He fingered the yellow slip that represented twenty-five dollars and laughed bitterly when he realized how little it meant. Why it could all be applied on one bill and scarcely make an impression. But Mrs. Tallow had things all figured out. It would go five dollars here, three there, one someplace else and so it would dribble away.

Sam slouched down the street muttering. Then suddenly he stopped. A sign in a shop window caught his eye. He read it over, started to walk on, paused and read it again. For another moment he hesitated, then made his decision. The bills, the job, his family, were forgotten. He opened the shop-door, stepped inside and talked to one of the men who came forward to greet him. After a while he endorsed his check and turned it over to the man. Anyhow, it was his money. He had earned it. And he would spend it any way he wished.

It was almost a month before the social worker again called on the Tallows. They were still living in the same rooms and they hadn't paid much on their bills, but Mrs. Tallow seemed rather contented. And Sam, when he came home, seemed to be a different man. He didn't talk about his debts or about the long, long road he must travel if he were to ever regain all that he had lost. Instead he talked of his work and mentioned trivial things that had occurred during the month. Several times he laughed.

When the social worker was leaving he took her out in the backyard and boastfully pointed to an old automobile. He confessed that he had spent twenty-five dollars for it; admitted that he shouldn't have bought it; and said that it would do sixty.

Of course it wasn't much like the car that Sam Tallow had owned before the depression. But still, it was a car.

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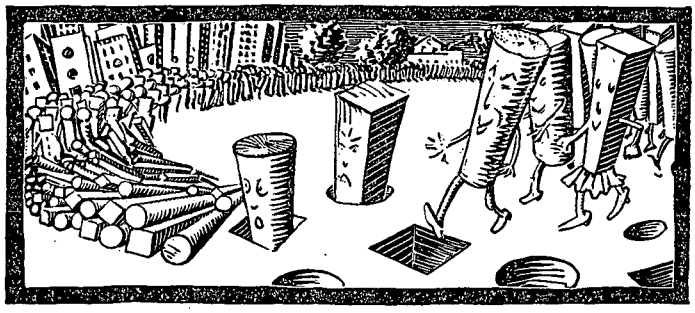

SOCIAL PRACTICE

Wider Horizons of Reading

SOCIAL workers in Minneapolis enjoy in the social service branch of the Public Library a professional privilege which they claim is unique in library service in the country. The branch was started three years ago as a joint venture of the Citizens' Aid Society and the Public Library to meet the needs of social workers and to stimulate interest in social work literature. It is now firmly established. The branch is located in the Citizens' Aid Building which affords headquarters for many social agencies. Here in a spacious room, graciously furnished, is a notable collection of books, pamphlets and periodicals chosen to the end of extending the horizons of professional reading. Social workers consider it peculiarly their own though they share it with growing numbers of doctors, clergymen, teachers and students.

The Minneapolis Library has found many ways of carrying its service to the public. Seven of its workers are assigned to the hospitals where books are supplied periodically to everyone from private patients to kitchen girls. It has stations in factories, department stores, carbarns, telephone exchanges and fire-houses. Its truck makes the rounds every month of the whole county carrying books to 125 branches and schools and to remote farm houses.

What Price Cleanliness

HOW old folks, poor lonely old folks, keep clean has come under the eye of the social investigator. Blanch M. Melvin, a student in the Boston School of Social Work, visited some 186 old men and women in their humble domiciles, chiefly rooms in tenements and cheap lodging-houses, to determine how they kept clean—if they did. She ended with a whole-hearted admiration for the hundred who ranged from "neat" to "immaculate" and a good deal of sympathy for those whom she was obliged to rate from "messy" to "very filthy." Bathing, she found, is far from simple for the aged tenement lodger who must take his chance on catching the laundry tub when no one else is using it. Even foraging for a basin of hot water is not always successful. But clean clothing, Mrs. Melvin says, was the real difficulty. Practically all her old people did their own washing, when and if they could. Just to find a place to dry their clothing, invariably heavy, was almost more than they could manage. She concludes that the person who finds it simple to rinse out filmy underwear in the bathtub and to dry it on the radiator does not know very much about the price that the old person living alone in tenement lodgings pays for the virtue of cleanliness.

An Ill Wind in Georgia

WHEN last winter lack of funds compelled the Georgia Children's Home Society to end its twenty years service and to close its doors, 135 children were thrown on the mercy of the citizens. The State Department of Public Welfare had neither authority nor funds to assume the burden. It had however the leadership which the situation required. Its executive secretary, James P. Faulkner, saw to it that no child dependent on the Society suffered physical distress, while at the same time he enlisted a group of citizens to act in a way as receivers for the Society's human assets and liabilities. This group has now taken form as the Georgia Child Welfare Committee with about fifty members. It has already raised enough money to continue the care of children for whom the Society had been responsible and to give emergency care to urgent new cases. Seven hundred children have been reported to the State Department as needing help but it has been able to reach as yet only about half of them.

Out of the whole distressing situation Mr. Faulkner hopes to see emerge a new sense of responsibility on the part of the counties and of local communities toward their own children. He anticipates too that the Child Welfare Committee, while seeing through the commitments of the Home Society, will develop into an operating agency for the Department and that it will be influential in securing legislation by which the powers and resources of the Department may be extended to enable it to take over the care of the children.

The Blind in the Machine Age

THE machine age is cutting so deep into the occupational opportunities for the blind that the development of suitable new vocations for them is a pressing responsibility on everyone concerned with their welfare. At the recent World Conference for the Blind, held in New York, a steady dwindling in handicrafts as a means of wage-earning was reported from practically all of the thirty-seven countries represented. The popularity of mechanical music, for instance, has deprived many blind piano tuners and teachers of their means of livelihood. An occupational tragedy of another sort was reported from China where thousands of blind face starvation because of a recently enacted law against fortune telling, practiced by the blind there from time immemorial.

The conference ended its session with action toward the es-

Studies Reported

A STUDY OF ONE HUNDRED PROBLEM CHILDREN FOR WHOM FOSTER CARE WAS ADVISED. *By Cornelia D. Hopkins and Alice R. Haines. Reprinted from The American Journal of Orthopsychiatry as Series C, No. 167, of the publications of the Institute for Juvenile Research, Chicago.*

An exhaustive study of case records with an analysis of success or failure.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF SMALL LOAN LEGISLATION. *By Frank R. Hubachek. Published by the Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22 Street, New York. Price, 50 cents.*

The third of the series, Small Loan Studies, prepared by the Foundation's Department of Remedial Loans. A large number of cases are cited in support of the author's conclusions.

STUDIES IN CHILD WELFARE. *Published by the National Catholic School of Social Service, Washington, D. C., as Vol. 1, No. 4 of Social Science Monographs.*

Summaries of eight dissertations based on original research, presented to the Catholic University of America. Four deal with the care of dependent children, three with children and recreation and one with a scale for measuring developmental age.

THE SUPPORT OF THE AGED: A REVIEW OF CONDITIONS AND PROPOSALS. *Published by the National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 247 Park Avenue, New York. Price, $1.00.*

The study concludes that there is comparitively little old-age dependency in the United States of a kind to call for state action, that filial responsibility is still a bulwark against dependency and that the most significant measures for old-age security have been developed by private industry.

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tablishment of an International Council for the Blind with headquarters in Paris. An executive committee of nine members from as many countries was appointed to effect the organization of a secetariat which will serve as a clearing house of information and a means of cooperation between organizations in different countries and which will stimulate legislation in countries that are backward in caring for their blind. William Nelson Cromwell, of the American Braille Press, and M. C. Migel, of the American Foundation for the Blind, have been asked to serve as president and vice-president.

Under the Microscope

RARELY does a social agency subject itself to such microscopic critical study as that from which the Baltimore Jewish Children's Society has recently emerged, a study which involved a unique adaptation of the various techniques of the survey, self-study, institute and seminar, and general conference procedures. A group of child-placement executives first outlined a questionnaire on the basis of which the Society made a comprehensive and detailed examination of its functions and activities. This material was submitted to thirteen Jewish agencies engaged in child placement in eight different cities. Twenty-nine workers from these agencies then met in Baltimore and for two days, with the cooperation of the Society and its staff, made an independent study of its work. In two days of conference the conclusions on the evaluation of the agency and of its procedures were discussed.

The method of the whole project is described as "a clinical study in which the Society and its staff were the 'guinea pigs' offered for vivisection and the local and visiting social workers were the specialists engaged in thorough-going surgical research." All who participated in the study, including the "guinea pigs," are enthusiastic about the method, both to the agency studied and to the workers from other agencies. A digest of the material of the conference has been prepared for publication by the Bureau of Jewish Social Research, 71 West 47 Street, New York, and is available to social agencies interested in the technique of the study or in its findings.

A Deep Dive into New Methods

WITH no springboard but its own initiative the Connecticut Conference of Social Work, at its recent meeting in Bridgeport made a dive into a long-range plan for research, program-building and promotion, which will carry the conference into every corner of the state by means of a coordinated program extending over a period of years. On the recommendation of a Committee on Plan, under the chairmanship of Leroy A. Ramsdell, a Committee on Permanent Program was appointed to make a continuous census of major problems of concern to state-wide and local agencies, to analyze and classify these problems and to build them into the program of future conferences. A research committee was appointed to serve until 1934, with provision for its continuance, which will compile and keep up to date a list of research projects under way or anticipated in the state which, when completed, may be incorporated into conference programs. This committee will propose projects and problems which should be studied and will endeavor to interest existing research agencies in them.

Formal speeches have been practically abandoned by the Connecticut Conference in favor of the discussion method and institutes. One of the eight institutes this year was for board members with the hope of stimulating board-member interest and participation in the work of social agencies similar to that enjoyed by the public-health nursing organizations of Connecticut. The Conference has also abandoned the usual revolving secretaryship and has substituted a continuing secretariat which will plan regional conferences, publish a quarterly bulletin and carry on a vigorous membership campaign.

HEALTH

The Costs of Medical Care

HOW Philadelphia spends its dollars for health and sickness is told in a recent report from the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care, giving what is believed to be the first complete survey of medical facilities in a large American city (A Survey of the Medical Facilities of the City of Philadelphia, 1929, by Nathan Sinai and Alden B. Mills. The Committee on the Costs of Medical Care, 910 Seventeenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Copy of abstract on request.) In a year Philadelphia spent nearly $104,000,000 for these purposes, just short of $54 for each resident. Of the total amount 20 per cent went to the hospitals, 26 per cent to doctors, 20 per cent for drugs and medicines, 13 per cent to dentists, and 2 per cent for public health service. The study comments that there may be an inadequate number of general practitioners and probably there are not enough dentists to meet the real needs of the people, though "the low incomes and paucity of patients reported by some dentists probably indicate that the present supply is sufficient to meet the present effective demand." On the other hand, specialists are "perhaps too numerous for the best interests of the city" and drugstores overabundant.

That the high costs of medical care are not to be attributed to overpayment of doctors seems evident from the facts of this study and similar research in Detroit (A Study of Physicians and Dentists in Detroit. Published by the Committee, as above). In Philadelphia the median net income for all doctors in 1928 was found to be $4207; general practitioners, $3197; partial specialists, $4428; complete specialists, $5500. The median net income for dentists was $4000. In Detroit, on the average, 2247 physicians devoted 57½ hours a week to their practice and received an average net income of $4548. The 761 dentists did better; averaging 44 hours a week in practice, their average net income was $5393. In Philadelphia the hypothetical "average citizen" paid the doctor $15.99 a year and the dentist $6.81; in Detroit, the corresponding amounts were $9.83 and $5.46.

Infection Up-to-Date

THERE is a classic story of the aviator's smuggled dog who re-introduced rabies to England after it had been completely stamped out, but recently the health menace of air travel has come nearer to home and to man. An airplane which took wing from an adjoining state crashed in the northern part of Westchester County, New York, and the pilot landed eventually on a hospital cot. Within eighteen hours, in addition to his other ailments, he had developed a rash which turned out to be scarlet fever. Westchester Health, the weekly bulletin of the County Health Department, comments that "This is the first known case of aerial importation of infectious disease into the county and imposes an additional duty upon health officers. The increase of travel by air makes it incumbent upon them to be familiar not only with diseases common to their locality but also with those endemic in far distant countries, since the time required for a flight from Central or South America is

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much shorter than the incubation period of most of the infectious communicable diseases."

Three Weeks of Mental Hygiene

THE Connecticut State Department of Health will repeat last summer's successful experiment by holding a second mental hygiene institute. The dates this year are June 29-July 18; the place, Hartford Seminary Foundation, 55 Elizabeth St., Hartford, Conn.; the cost, not more than $50 including room, meals and registration fee. For those who do not require residence, registration is $10. The institute will have Course A, open to persons who have a degree from a recognized college or have completed a nurse's training course, or two years of social work in an agency of satisfactory standing, or teaching experience or other social profession allied to social work; and Course B, for those who took part in last year's institute. For further information consult the Division of Mental Hygiene, State Department of Health, Hartford, Connecticut.

Health-Winning Cities

IN cooperation with the American Public Health Association, the United States Chamber of Commerce has repeated this year its Inter-Chamber Health Conservation Contest, listing among the competing cities in various population classes those who have made the greatest progress toward community health. In the six classes, which range from cities of more than 500,000 population to those of less than 20,000, the winners are: Detroit, Mich.; Newark, N. J.; New Haven, Conn.; Racine, Wis.; Alhambra, Calif., and Chestertown, Md. The 1930 entries included 208 cities from 43 states, a large gain over the preceding year, while the records showed that every city which received honorable mention in 1929 had made increases in the score for 1930, in some instances as much as 30 or 40 per cent. Scores are based upon the degree to which a city meets standards of health procedure and awards are made on the basis of the entire community health program, not upon the efforts of any one organization in the community. "Possibly," the report comments, "the most important result, which however does not lend itself to immediate measurement, is the opportunity which the contest has afforded the influential layman of becoming better acquainted with and therefore having a more sympathetic understanding of public health programs."

Pertinent Publications

HEALTH AND HOSPITAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C., 1929. *Conducted under the auspices of the Washington Council of Social Agencies.*

Nearly 400 pages of facts and analyses of public health activities, public health nursing, social hygiene survey, hospital administration and the community relationships.

COMMUNITY HEALTH AND WELFARE IN SANTA BARBARA COUNTY. *A Social Survey by Ira V. Hiscock.*

A careful study made under the auspices of the County Board of Supervisors, the County Welfare Commission, the Community Chest of Santa Barbara, and the County Social Service Conference.

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION YEAR BOOK 1930-1931. *The American Public Health Association, 450 Seventh Ave., New York City. Price, $3.00.*

"To provide in a single convenient place all of the committee reports presented at the fifty-ninth annual meeting at Fort Worth, Texas, Oct. 27-30, 1930, and the information concerning the organization, activities and membership of the Association which its members and other may require."

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING IN CLEVELAND 1895-1928, *by Irene M. Bower. Published by the School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Reserve University, with the assistance of the Visiting Nurse Association, Cleveland, Ohio. Price, 50 cents.*

An historical study prepared as a graduate thesis.

TEN YEARS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO. *The Public Health Institute, 159 North Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.*

An annual report for 1930 carrying the report of ten years' work of what it probably the world's largest clinic for the treatment of venereal disease, and also a pioneer success in providing self-supporting medical service at low cost (see The Survey, Feb. 1, 1931, p. 500).

THE MUNICIPAL DOCTOR SYSTEM IN RURAL SASKATCHEWAN, *by C. Rufus Rorem. The Committee on the Costs of Medical Care, 910 17 St., N.W., Washington, D. C. Abstract of Publication No. 11, on request.*

A study of the medical service supplied in some Canadian communities through a physician paid partly out of taxes.

Birth Control

CONCLUDING that "the absence of education of the public in sexual matters by the medical profession is medieval" the New York Academy of Medicine has adopted a series of resolutions on the medical profession and birth control. In the opinion of this leading group of doctors, medical colleges and hospital clinics should give instruction in control of conception; hospitals and dispensaries should continue or organize birth control clinics wherever the service is needed; and federal and state law should be changed to make "existing inhibitions inapplicable to duly licensed physicians, . . . dispensaries and to the public health authorities . . . in protecting the health of their patients or of the community." The Academy believes also that there is need of the special birth control clinic. Clinics outside hospitals should have a staff of doctors trained in the treatment of the disorders of women, with a board in active control made up of recognized specialists in obstetrics and gynecology. "With diagnosis and supervision properly provided, such outside clinics should receive the endorsement of the medical profession until hospital clinics meet this public health need."

The Social Hygiene Committee of the New Jersey League of Women Voters (55 New Street, Newark) has worked out an outline for individual and group study of birth control, presenting both sides of the question and giving references to available pamphlets and books. From the University of Chicago Press comes an "attitude scale" edited by L. L. Thurstone for testing attitudes on birth control (price 75 cents for a package of 25 copies). And the much-discussed statement on birth control of a committee of the Federal Council of Churches is now to be had in complete form in Information Service, the weekly publication of the Department of Research and Education of the Council, Volume X, No. 19.

Nurses' Pensions

HAVING outgrown its old quarters at 522 Fifth Avenue, the Harmon Association for the Advancement of Nursing has moved to new quarters at 140 Nassau St., New York City. The membership of the society showed an increase last year of 88 per cent. It has enrolled nurses in all branches of the profession from 46 states and goes further afield in memberships from the Philippines, Hawaii, the Canal Zone, Porto Rico and a number of the Canadian provinces. While as in any annuity plan, the rewards favor her who begins saving young, members have been enrolled at all ages, from the youngest of the graduates of the hospital schools on up past sixty. The plan is administered by the Group Annuities Division of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. For further information and details as to rates for various ages and various retirement allowances, address James I. Coddington, executive secretary of the Association, at the new address, 140 Nassau St.

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COMMUNITIES

San Francisco's New Charter

SAN FRANCISCO has joined the ranks of cities with a "strong mayor" plan of municipal government. Although enabling legislation must, it is true, still be passed by the legislature before the new charter voted by the freeholders becomes effective on January 1, 1932, there is little doubt of legislative approval. While not utilizing the city-manager form of government recommended by the San Francisco Bureau of Governmental Research, the new charter includes many features similar to that type of municipal government, and is generally conceded to be a great improvement over the charter under which the city has been operating for the last thirty years. Many elective offices are abolished and the mayor is given authority to appoint a large number of officials with the consequent advantage of shortening the ballot and centralizing responsibility in the central office. A chief administrative official, appointed by the mayor, has the supervision of those officials and departments of the city not specifically under the control of boards and commissions. The board of supervisors, reduced from eighteen to eleven members, becomes a legislative and policy-debating rather than an executive body as in the past. And a final advantage of the new charter is that it provides for the most modern financial system.

Public Affairs

THE Institute of Public Affairs held annually for a period of two weeks the past summers at the University of Virginia announces for the current year among its nine round tables dealing with domestic problems of the United States, two which will be of particular interest to those concerned with community and local governmental affairs. The first—on problems of municipal administration—to take place the opening week of the Institute, June 29-July 4, will be led by Thomas H. Reed, professor of political science at the University of Michigan, while the other on "regionalism," to be held the concluding week, July 6-11, will be under the direction of Louis Brownlow, director of the Public Administration Clearing House with headquarters at Chicago. The inclusion for the first time of this last subject in the Institute's curriculum marks another step in the general recognition of the fact that the city is but a constituent part of a larger area whose common planning problems can only be solved by considering the area as a unit. Different aspects will be discussed by leaders in the field—state planning, historical consideration in regional planning, regional and metropolitan planning, cultural aspects of regionalism, sociological aspects of regionalism, and future possibilities for comprehensive regional planning, each being allotted one day's session.

With 95 registered members at the first institute in 1927 and 340 last year (in addition to 250 delegates appointed by the governors of Virginia, New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia and North and South Carolina), an even greater attendance is anticipated this year. Members of the Institute, (which is supported by private contributions and voluntary membership fees) may attend any two of the round table groups as well as all lectures delivered during the sessions including the evening meetings which are reserved for addresses on public qustions of general interest. For further information address Eleanor McK. Gibson, secretary Institute of Public Affairs, Box 1337, University, Va.

City Planning Comes of Age

IT is quite fitting that the subjects to be discussed at the National Conference on City Planning to be held in Rochester June 22-24 should emphasize facts based on experience rather than on theory for the meeting will mark the coming of age of the conference and in a sense the end of the trial period of city and regional planning. When in 1910 the Conference held its first meeting, there was but one official planning agency in the United States, not more than twenty comprehensive city plans and practically no popular knowledge of the significance of the new science. During the past two decades the growth of planning has been phenomenal, as witness the existence today of over 700 official city planning agencies, 55 official regional planning agencies including county commissions, and 220 master plans. As to an increase of popular interest in the subject, 30 managing editors of newspapers recently reported that because of reader interest in local problems and projects, planning had achieved a place as front-page news. The twenty-first national conference, appropriately held in the same city that welcomed the first, will reflect in its discussions this progress of the past two decades. Mass transportation in city streets, the relation of city planning to special assessments, county planning, zoning administration, master plans and official maps, the avoidance of blight in areas adjacent to traffic thoroughfares, civic centers in small cities are among the timely topics. In his address at the evening session Harland Bartholomew, president of the Conference, will attempt to answer the question, Is city planning effectively controlling city growth in the United States? Further information regarding the conference, all sessions of which are open to the public, may be obtained from its headquarters at 130 East 22 Street, New York City.

Architectural Juries

IN an attempt to eliminate ugliness and create a public spirit which will demand better architecture, the board of directors of the American Institute of Architects is urging its constituent chapters to form architectural advisory councils to pass upon all building plans in their respective cities. Although in essence the idea is not new, a number of smaller towns operating under charters containing provisions for such action, the Institute bases its recommendation specifically on the eight years successful operation of such a council by its Washington Chapter, more recently emulated by the Cincinnati branch. Briefly the Washington Council, recommended as a model, operates as follows: Three architects drawn from a volunteer panel jury, sit weekly and criticize constructively all plans filed for building permits since the last meeting, the term of service of each member being three weeks, one member retiring each week. In reviewing the plans before it, the jury groups

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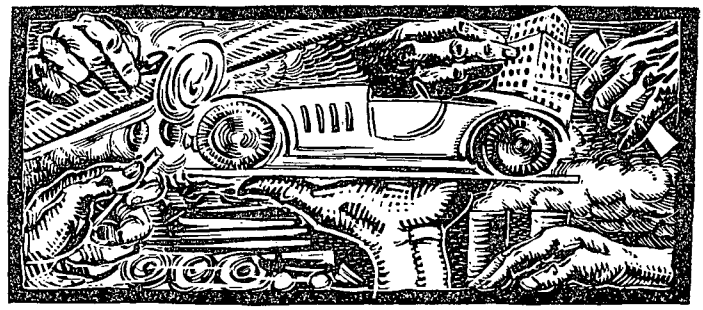
them in five categories: distinguished, outstanding among buildings of its own type; commended, meeting exceptionally well the standards which should be maintained for private buildings in the National Capital; approved, meeting the standards which should be maintained for private buildings in the neighborhood; average, a building which does not tend to improve the neighborhood; disapproved, the type of building which is considered below average. Action by a board of review meeting at six-week intervals is necessary to make the first two classifications final.

Architects are urged to bring their major projects before the jury in preliminary sketch rather than in final drawings, in order to make the Council's work more effective as well as to cause as little difficulty as possible to those submitting plans. The findings of the Council are published regularly in the press, thus adding the weight of public opinion to voluntary cooperation in bringing about the adoption of its recommendations. The Washington chapter reports that where organized opposition to the plan originally existed there is now wholehearted cooperation between architects and builders. The advantages of the plan are great, for as Horace W. Peaslee said in a statement describing it, although it may frequently be too late to make radical changes it is never too late to simplify and that is usually the need in an ugly building; it is never too late to correct the one detail which may spoil an otherwise good design. An interesting by-product of this constructive criticism, says Mr. Peaslee, is the personal benefit received by those giving their services without compensation in the sharpening of their own analytical and critical faculties.

Frontiers of Interracial Progress

THE coming of age in race relations, and frontiers of interracial progress are the subjects of the two evening meetings of the National Conference of the Urban League to be held in St. Paul June 11-13. Appropriately so indeed, for while in every city where there is a considerable congregation of Negroes into definite areas, there naturally result special problems of housing, industry, recreation, crime, each of these problems depends in large measure for its ultimate solution on the attitude of the larger community to the smaller group. That the leaders of that group believe this relationship is constantly improving, that the community as a whole is increasingly coming to appreciate that the problems of the Negro are its concern, but that they cannot be solved without collaboration with Negro leaders, is indicated by subjects to be discussed at the Conference. Facts, not theory, bear out the truth of these assertions. For example, at the recent (third) White House Conference on Child Health, colored social workers were for the first time at such an official conference called in to meet and confer on equal terms with their white confreres. The colored child, not only in the United States proper but also in its colonial possessions, was given special and separate consideration. Again a committee on Negro housing, appointed by the secretary of commerce, comprised of Negro leaders from all sections of the country is one of the committees hard at work in preparation for the White House Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership to take place later in the year. A coming of age in a dual sense when those directly concerned appreciate and are able to carry their own responsibility, when those in the larger community recognize this ability and understand that only by cooperation to the fullest extent can the problems be solved. The officials of the National Urban League feel that this year when so many economic changes are in progress it would be well for the social worker, social research specialists, economists and students of interracial relations to consider "next steps" in programs of adjustment. This is what they will attempt to do at the National Conference.



INDUSTRY

Profits During Depression

HOW a shortened work-week and a scheme of guaranteed employment are functioning successfully during severe business depression is described by Carleton H. Palmer, president of E. R. Squibb and Sons, in his annual report. Last July this firm's work-week was cut from five and a half to five days without a wage cut, which meant theoretically a 9 per-cent increase in income for the workers. Mr. Palmer states that since the shorter work-week was adopted, "through greater efficiency, costs of production have decreased in direct and indirect labor per dollar of business done." In large operations where an actual check-up on efficiency could be maintained, it was found that production in the five-day week has amounted to more than 98 per cent of the production of the longer work-week. "Results obtained from the aggregate of a large number of smaller operations indicate that the five-day week gave even better results."

Last fall when unemployment became acute and many plants began to lay off employes, E. R. Squibb and Sons guaranteed to all regular employes that their positions were safe for the entire winter regardless of business conditions. At the time this announcement was made, Mr. Palmer declared it to be an expression of the company's belief that each industry must maintain its payroll in order to maintain the buying power of the country and at the same time to relieve labor of the devastating effects of fear of unemployment. The shorter work-week and the employment guarantee are considered by the management to have been important factors in cutting labor turnover, improving efficiency and bringing the company through 1930 with increased sales and profits.

E. R. Squibb and Sons, drug manufacturers, have plants in New Brunswick and in Brooklyn employing 2000 workers. The 1930 report shows a net profit of more than a million and a half after absorbing costs of advertising and research, taxes, and reserves and depreciation at the company's customary rate.

High Wages and Low Earnings

THE relative effect of overtime and undertime on wage-earners incomes is brought out in a report, Hours and Earnings of Men and Women in the Hosiery Industry (Special Bulletin No. 31) just published by the Bureau of Women and Children, Pennsylvania State Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg. The study on which the bulletin is based covered more than 10,000 workers in 36 plants. As in all textiles, hosiery workers are divided into a relatively small group of highly skilled and well paid workers, and a much larger unskilled group. Most of the men in the industry are in the former class, and the second is made up largely of women. The Pennsylvania inquiry found the median weekly earnings in the full-fashioned industry for men to be $32.49; for women, $20.77; in the seamless industry, the figures were $25.99 and $12.35. Annual earnings of less than $1000 were reported for nearly one fifth of the men and more than one third of the

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women in the full-fashioned hosiery industry. In the seamless industry yearly earnings were even lower. These meager annual incomes are to be traced to irregular work rather than to low wage rates. In the "normal" week studied the industry did not provide a full week's work for more than half the employes though a large group was required to work overtime. The report states: "The seriousness of this instability of employment to the worker is emphasized by the decrease in earnings for the undertime worker and the relatively small increase in earnings for the overtime worker."

A Code for Domestic Workers

EXTENDING to the unorganized field of household employment some of the methods and viewpoints that scientific management has brought into industry, a set of standards for working conditions for domestic wage-earners was drawn up at a recent meeting of the National Committee on Employer-Employe Relationships in the Home. Representatives of civic organizatians, government departments, universities and household employes took part in the discussion at the conference, which was held in New York City. The tentative standards set up as the first step a minimum wage for skilled and unskilled houseworkers in each community which would "meet the cost of living of independent women at a tolerable level." The need for such a minimum wage was brought out in conference reports on how the depression is affecting domestic service. Instances were cited of housewives paying fifty cents a day and of workers offering to do full-time, skilled housework for their room and board.

A working week not to exceed fifty-four hours for the worker "living in" and forty-eight hours for the "out sleeper" is set up. The code also stipulates one week's vacation with pay after a year's continuous service, a private room for the "in sleeper," some form of accident insurance, equal wages for Negro and white workers of equal competence, and a written agreement entered into by householder and worker at the time of employment covering wages, hours, free time, and notice to be given on either side before terminating the engagement.

What Women Earn

PLACING the responsibility for women's wage levels on community standards and conditions rather than on the ups and downs of business, the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor is publishing a report on the earnings of more than 100,000 white and 6,000 Negro women workers (Wages of Women in 13 States. Bulletin No. 85. 213 pp. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Price 20 cents). The data was analyzed and the report written by Mary Elizabeth Pidgeon, in charge of the bureau's division of research. The report includes data on going wages of women workers, the relation between wage rates and the age, experience and nativity of the worker, the geographic location of the industry and other factors.

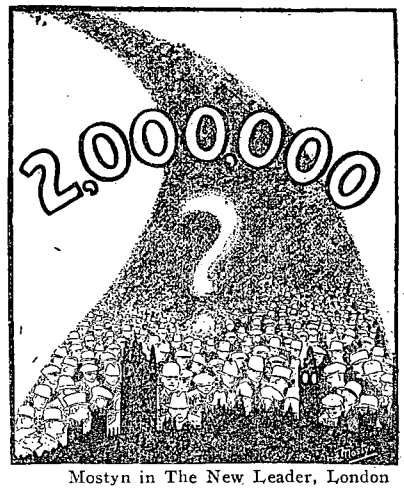
In general, the study shows that in factories employing women the piece-work system is largely used. Women wage-earners were found to work more regularly and at a higher rate of pay in mercantile establishments than in factories, though laundries proved to be very irregular and the wage levels in 5-and-10-cent stores the lowest of all. Up to a certain point the worker's experience meant higher wages in most occupations, but in many instances women's wages began to decline at a comparatively early age, particularly among machine workers. In all groups, the study shows, women are subject to a great deal of undertime and their earnings fall below their wage rates to a marked degree. Although the age and skill of the worker influence her earnings to some extent, it was found that the geographic location and industrial development of a state and its prevailing industrial standards had more effect on the wage rates of women than any other factor, including periodical fluctuations in general business conditions.

Personnel Practice at Harvard

AN indirect result of the long controversy over the action of Harvard in dismissing 20 scrubwomen rather than raise their pay two cents an hour to conform to a decree of the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission, the university now has an office of personnel relations for "non-educational service" (see The Survey, March 15, 1930, page 695). At the request of the corporation, Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., last winter made a survey of university employment practices and recommended such a department. Harvard has approximately 2500 non-educational employes.

Lessons from England

UNEMPLOYMENT insurance as a more adequate, self-respecting and certain measure of security for wage-earners than our present "dole" of public and private charity is being widely urged in this country. Whatever the final outcome of England's courageous experiment along this line (and the prospects for the system in its present form are not bright) it holds useful object lessons for us, according to a thoroughgoing study recently completed by Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc. (165 Broadway, New York), on which a report is being published this month. The book will cover the British unemployment benefit plan since it went into effect in 1911 as an insurance system under which compensation was to be paid to contributing laid-off workers on an actuarial basis. The breakdown of the scheme, insofar as it has occurred, is attributed to the burden of chronic unemployment in declining industries which the insurance plan was not designed to assume. Among the considerations, based on British experience "which may well be taken into account in the present discussion of unemployment insurance in the United States," the report includes: the ultimate coordination of the plan with a system of old-age pensions; determination of the cost of the more measurable risks with all possible precision and the placing of definite limits well within the resources of the scheme on the protection afforded against extreme emergencies; no departure from the insurance principle, decision as to whether benefits are to protect the workers' standard of living or merely provide a subsistence level; a premium structure that encourages effort to reduce the risks covered; protection of the scheme against misuse for reasons of political expediency; timing the initiation of benefit payments with the uptrend of the business cycle; a system of employment exchanges as a necessary basis for administering a state system of unemployment insurance; unemployment insurance covering the great majority of England's industrial wage-earners has not dispensed with the need for a system of poor relief and scientific case work; finally, "once an unemployment insurance scheme is adopted it should not be permitted to become the only or even the major reliance in the struggle against unemployment."



Mostyn in The New Leader, London
2,000,000 *unemployed in England—*
6,000,000 *in the U. S. A.*

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EDUCATION

"What Is Life For?"

REASSURANCE for those who "view with alarm" the "superficiality" of the oncoming generation is to be found in the report of a recent two-day student conference at Antioch College. The general topic was "the meaning of life for the individual, from the point of view of Judaism, Christianity and Humanism," in which Ohio's forty-two colleges and seventeen theological seminaries were invited to participate. A Jewish rabbi, a Baptist pastor and the professor of comparative religion at the University of Chicago were the discussion leaders. Each leader answered the question, What is life for? in the terms of his own philosophy. At the last session the leaders answered one another's arguments and also queries sent up from the floor. Among the questions asked by the students were: Where do you place a moral code? To what extent do organized religions help to develop an adequate purpose in life? Why cannot absolute standards and morals be decided upon, at least for a century, if not for ages to come? Is there any inspiration for progress if human life may be blotted out at any time by the cataclysm predicted by modern scientists?

Arthur E. Morgan, president of Antioch who presided at the final session, criticized theology as not working "close enough to the ground" and characterized living as the right balance of working for today and for the future, with continuity essential.

The conference was sponsored by Paul Jones, college pastor at Antioch, formerly bishop of Utah under the Episcopal Church. Somewhat similar gatherings have recently been held at Wesleyan University, Rollins College, Northwestern University and the University of Michigan.

More Curriculum Revision

STATED as "the new plan for the education of students," Oglethorpe University in Georgia puts forward a scheme for curriculum reorganization paralleling at many points the radical changes going forward at the University of Chicago. At Oglethorpe, President Thornwell Jacobs states, instruction will be divided into "college" and "university" courses. The college courses will cover the usual freshman and sophomore program. No credits will be given. The student will complete his "college" years when he can prove by passing comprehensive examinations that he has mastered the subject matter and the techniques of the courses he has chosen. He may then leave as a college graduate but without a degree, or he may continue in the university as a candidate for a bachelor's degree. The student may spend one year or ten in either division of the school. As a candidate for a degree, he specializes in biological, physical or social science, in commerce or in the humanities, doing classroom and laboratory work and independent research. "Both diploma and degree will be conferred only if and when the student shall have passed comprehensive examinations proving that he has acquired the knowledge and culture of a scholar well versed in the subject matter of the department in which his degree is awarded." Extra-curricular activity and "moral character" will be taken into account in determining the student's fitness for graduation.

Cop Colleges

POLICE organization and administration is the first course to be offered in the University of California's newly inaugurated Bureau of Public Administration, which will provide training for all lines of public service. The school for police officers will be headed by August Vollmer, Berkeley's famous police chief who for the past two years has been teaching police administration at the University of Chicago (see The Survey, June 1, 1929, page 304). Associated with Mr. Vollmer will be teachers of political science, criminology, criminal law, criminal investigation and personnel management. Candidates for the course must come up to the university's academic requirements and also pass special mental and physical tests to determine their aptitude for police work. Mr. Vollmer states:

> Our big job at present is not to find students willing to become scientifically trained policemen, but to sell the project to our California communities so that they will demand this type of officer. A number of college-trained men from our Berkeley department have become chiefs of police in neighboring towns and we hope in time to see the standards raised all over the state. Young men from out of the state, however, will be just as welcome to the university as those from California.

Mr. Vollmer's police department has been called on recently to furnish teachers for other western colleges. George Brereton, who combined study for his Ph.D. at the university with patrolling a beat in Berkeley, became a member of the faculty of San Jose State College last fall to organize the first two-year school of police administration in this country. Elizabeth Lossing, head of the Crime Prevention Department, was one of 18 instructors in a five-day police school conducted by the College of Law of Willamette University in Oregon in the spring quarter "for police, sheriffs, constables, traffic officers, all peace officers and those preparing to become law enforcement officials."

Problems of Repeaters

ONLY the application of case work techniques to school situations, the Department of Superintendence submits in its ninth yearbook, can decide fairly whether a public school pupil should be promoted or should "repeat." The yearbook is a discussion of Five Unifying Factors in American Education, covering, besides promotion, the articulation of the schools and the community, the relation of general to professional education of teachers, the fiscal aspects of articulation, principles of articulation and functions of units (Department of Superintendence. 1201 16 Street N.W., Washington, D. C. 543 pp. Price, $2.00). The committee on pupil promotion problems used a case-history blank as an experimental method of securing data "which a teacher should consider in determining whether an individual should be failed or promoted." The study was limited to the levels in the Baltimore, Colorado

Wortman in The New York World-Telegram

"I just counted 'em up and it's only 11 more days of school to vacation."

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Springs and Rochester schools where non-promotion is most frequent.

The case records gave the school background of the child, accomplishments in standardized subject tests, school achievement for the current year, health history, home conditions, personal characteristics, major extra-curricular interests, special abilities, teacher's reason for promotion or failure. "An analysis of the failures reported," the committee states, "will show that in some instances the failing of the child was not entirely consistent with the data presented." For example, "G.A.M., I.Q. 96, already retarded two and a half years, reason for failure, 'weak in arithmetic.' Yet 11 others graded as low or lower in arithmetic were promoted."

The yearbook commission recommends "that school systems generally use the case method in the study of their pupil promotion procedures."

Something Beside Teaching

GOUCHER COLLEGE, through its vocational secretary, has made a five-year follow-up of the class of 1922 to discover "what Goucher graduates are doing besides teaching" and how the occupational distribution of a recent group differs from that of earlier classes. A report of the study by Mary T. McCurley is carried in a recent number of Women's Work and Education, the news letter of the Institute of Women's Professional Relations at the North Carolina College for Women. By 1927, of the 152 graduates with the class of 1922, 44 per cent were homemakers, 24 per cent were teaching, nearly 20 per cent in business, 2 per cent in social work and about 4 per cent had "no remunerative work." The class of 1912, graduated ten years earlier, was distributed occupationally: nearly 41 per cent homemakers, 33 per cent teaching, over 7 per cent in religious work, about 4 per cent in business, about 4 per cent doing graduate study, and 9 per cent "no occupation." Over a ten-year period, here is a 16-per-cent drop in the number of teachers almost balanced by the 15-per-cent rise in the number of business women in these two comparable groups.

The study also covers the relation of college work to careers. Of the 127 members of the class of 1922 who became wage-earners permanently or temporarily, 82 (almost 65 per cent) "received direct preparation from curriculum content while undergraduates for the work which they undertook after graduation." Twenty-four of these college women (18 per cent of the wage-earners) received indirect preparation—background or related information or skills. "In the case of 21 (about 16 per cent) there was apparently no relation between their undergraduate studies and activities and the career chosen."

Unemployment Among Educators

TO secure "usable information which can be applied to the nation-wide problem of oversupply of teachers," the Office of Education has undertaken a survey of teacher training at the request of the National Council of State Superintendents and Commissioners of Education, the American Association of Teachers Colleges and the Association of Deans of Education. A questionnaire which has been distributed through state and city superintendents of education to the 848,000 teachers in this country, asks for the following information: description of work, number of teachers in same building, class in school, other school responsibilities, training, sex, marital status, type of community, experience, employment, salary, degrees, semester credits earned, teaching load. Dr. E. S. Evenden of Columbia University, associate director of the study, states:

In addition to definite data on teacher supply and demand the national survey of the education of teachers is expected to reveal how well qualified American teachers are for their work.

WORK SHOP

How To Do It Right

By JOHN D. KENDERDINE

AT no time during the past decade has skilful administration of social agencies been so necessary as it is now. To meet the rising tide of relief, family agencies have had to expand their staffs overnight, public departments have grown from skeletons to powerful dispensers of millions of dollars, and character-building agencies have had to cut their budgets, decrease their staffs and in some instances pass out of the picture altogether. Troublesome times for board member, executive and staff worker—times of doubt, of recrimination, of indecision, with the painful period of readjustment still to come. There could not have been a more propitious moment for Elwood Street's book on Social Work Administration, published this month by Harpers ($3.00 postpaid from The Survey), written out of seventeen years experience as a social work executive, based on study of the principles as well as the practice of successful administration. The book will be a godsend to those who have felt hitherto that they could take their social work administration or leave it alone and who wish now that they hadn't left it quite so severely alone.

Much of what he writes is known and practiced now by many executives. But the point which Mr. Street makes in his foreword is that we have taken administration for granted and have not put into practice the knowledge we possess. "This magazine," said the salesman of an agricultural publication to a farmer, "will help you to do better farming." "Shucks," replied the farmer, "I ain't farming now as good as I know how." There are a lot of us who haven't been as good executives as we know how. Now we are up against a situation that demands a knowledge of what works, for that, after all, is the test of administrative practice.

To those who served on Elwood Street's Committee on Social Work Administration and to the many more who have read his monthly department, Over My Desk, in The Survey, the way in which he has handled his material will come as a pleasant surprise. The easy procedure would have been to collect the practical little Survey essays or to present the dreary list of "he said" and "she believes" that characterized the bulletins of the Committee on Social Work Administration. Instead, he has woven both of these sources into a smoothly flowing description of how to organize and administer a social agency. Mr. Street starts in from scratch. He defines a social agency and administration, then leaps boldy into the controversial question of social control (see Social Control of Social Work by Clapp, Queen and Dawson, The Survey Midmonthly for May 1931). The first things any organization must have are constitution and by-laws, a board of directors with provision for its perpetuation, a membership (if a private agency), an executive, a staff—and a policy. The description of each of these steps is illustrated with charts and buttressed by experience. The legal aspects are covered, the duties of officers, the procedure in calling and conducting meetings of board, committees and staff.

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Who shall rule the social agency? Shall it be a long-lived and crotchety president, a veteran executive aged in wood, a dominating committee member, a strong-minded associate executive? In his chapter on the mutual relationship of board and executive, Mr. Street describes the ideal relationship:

> The executive should regard the board not merely as the directing body of the organization nor as a group which can carry out various responsibilities, but as a clearing house and testing to his rosy schemes which may be over-colored by his professional training and interest. By this corrective of board action, the work of the organization, while maintaining its professional quality, can yet be held to common sense and practicality. If the executive cannot persuade his board of the desirability of a given project he can hardly expect to be able to persuade the community of its feasibility. The board may thus be considered as a form of birth control which prevents the premature launching of impractical ideas and yet, through participation, brings about the most thoroughgoing and well-rounded development of all the projects and policies of the organization. The executive is a guide to the organization. The board is a guide to the executive, helping him to direct the work along useful lines, advising him, protecting him, strengthening him and backing him up when necessary. It is self-evident that an intelligent executive will appreciate the value of a group which will give consideration to the projects for which he is employed. He will gracefully acquiese in group decisions when such decisions are made after full and fair discussion. He will know when to withdraw projects for later consideration. He will not consider it necessary for his success that every project he proposes shall be unanimously approved by the board.

The time-worn argument of whether street-car, automobile or human foot is better for transportation of a worker is thrashed out. The pro and con of using dictating machines for case-record writing and correspondence, the lay-out, lighting and ventilation of offices, personnel practices relating to salary scales, holidays and vacations, staff morale, economies in filing and multigraphing, accounting methods, administration of publicity—every last detail that makes up an executive's busy day is discussed somewhere in the 458 pages, and an index done in Elwood Street fashion, makes it easy to find what is wanted. The book is dedicated to W. H. Leffingwell, management expert whose advice Mr. Street was never too proud to ask in his successive community chest management in Louisville, St. Louis and Washington.

A Story a Day

BY dividing the publicity for its health survey into half portions and feeding it out over a period of a month the Health Committee of the Washington Council of Social Agencies succeeded in growing twenty-five good newspaper stories where, with different technique, only three or four might have flourished. The survey of health agencies and hospitals was made by the American Public Health Association and the American Social Hygiene Association. It was under the auspices of the Health Committee of the Council and was financed by the Community Chest. The printed report was naturally an imposing document which required considerable interpretation for the average newspaper reader. If given out as it stood the comprehensive picture it presented might easily be lost while a sensational point or two might be picked up and unduly emphasized.

To consider ways of getting the most and best publicity for the survey a special committee on interpretation was formed with Elwood Street as chairman. This committee evolved the plan of breaking the report into ten sections, each serving as the basis for a newspaper release supplied in duplicate at appropriate intervals to each of the five Washington dailies. Mrs. W. A. Roberts, secretary of the Council of Social Agencies, arranged personally with city editors for the placing of the stories. One newspaper carried all the stories and some of them were carried by all the papers. The total space, spread over almost a month, equalled two newspaper pages. As a wind-up to the newspaper effort the Committee on Interpretation arranged a public meeting with Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur of the Department of the Interior and Dr. William A. White of St. Elizabeth's Hospital reviewing the whole report and discussing its significance. And that caught the headlines too and served the valuable publicity purpose of bringing the report as a unit before the public and of identifying influential persons with its recommendations and with the projects which it forecast.

DOUBLED BUDGET FOR HEALTH WORK IN CAPITAL URGED

Social Agencies' Report Holds Funds Must Be Increased if City Is to Keep Pace.

REFORM IN ALLEY HOME SITUATION NECESSARY

NURSING AGENCIES ARE HANDICAPPED, REPORT REVEALS

Social Council Survey Shows Lack of Personnel to Treat Diseases.

INTERCHANGE OF DATA URGED FOR EFFICIENCY

MORE NURSES URGED BY HEALTH REPORT

Survey Suggests Increasing Service in Various Disease Treatments.

NURSING UNITS FACE SHIFTS

AREA NEAR CAPITOL FOUND VICE-RIDDEN IN HYGIENE SURVEY

American Association Tells of Conditions Observed and Suggests Cure.

FULLER COOPERATION OF AGENCIES IS URGED

Police Methods Held Fairly Adequate, Except in Certain Cases.

SANITARIUM URGED IN HOSPITAL SURVEY FOR CHILDREN HERE

Convalescent and Chronic Cases Held Needing More Facilities.

EXPANSION IS ADVISED FOR ST. ELIZABETHS

Better Organization Is Asked for Social Service Work in Capital.

MORE FACILITIES IN HOSPITALS ASKED

Report Suggests Capital Provide Better for Chronic and Convalescent Patients.

The Washington dailies do their good turns

Studying the Community

HOW much does employment by a religious organization with a strong institutional program tend to circumscribe one's thinking on social questions? A study of ten local Y.M.C.A.'s with 175 employed secretaries endeavored to find the answer. Conceding that the staff is a crucial element in the relationship between the Y.M.C.A. and changing conditions in the community, how much freedom is allowed the secretary in adapting his work to that of other social and civic organizations? How much is he permitted and encouraged to do his own thinking and formulate his own program? How conscious is he of the work of other community groups?

Each secretary was asked to list the other important groups in his community, to define the area in which each worked, and state what he conceived to be its program and whether that program competed with or cooperated with the program of the Y.M.C.A. The Rotary Club was the first to be analyzed. The conclusion reached was that the essential purpose of Rotary was similar to that of the Y.—"putting Christian ethics into business;" that formal contact had been established between the Y.M.C.A. and Rotary and that a cooperative program was possible. A similar analysis was made of the Chamber of Commerce, Turn Verein, Board of Education, parochial schools, boys' clubs, Boy Scouts, Y.M.H.A., Knights of Columbus and some political groups. Having thus seen the Y.M.C.A. more clearly against the community background, the study proceeded to find out in what specific ways the Y.M.C.A. secretary could adapt his program in order to strengthen existing programs and provide services not already available. A comprehensive report of the study prepared by Owen E. Pence under the title Social Awareness of the Institutional Staff, was published by the Religious Education Association, 59 E. Van Buren St., Chicago.

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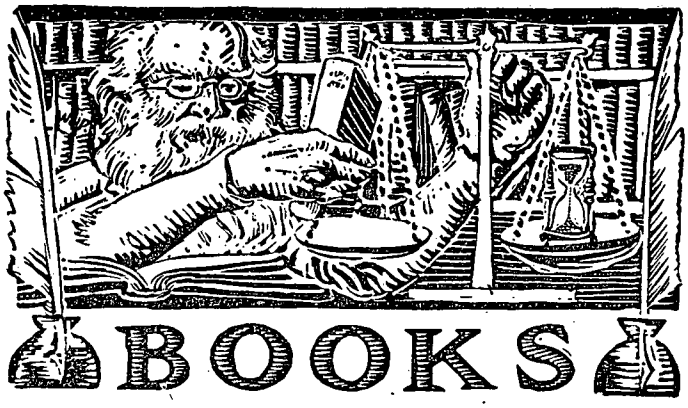

Do You Remember?

THE QUEST FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE, *by Harold Underwood Faulkner. Macmillan. 389 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

HISTORY should be the most interesting subject in the world to those trying to understand the present and hoping to map out a safe road to the future. All too frequently history books are dull and not much read. But The Quest for Social Justice, a history of the United States in the period 1898-1914, is delightful reading and has an epic sweep. It is one of a series which when completed will tell the story of American life from 1492 on to the present.

The accuracy of most histories must be taken for granted by the layman; not so here. Perhaps, indeed, much of the book's fascination is due to the way it recalls to mind many events and personalities once familiar. You may not care to admit it, but do you remember the excitement when McKinley was assassinated and the outcry against "anarchists," the low wage-scales of 25 years ago and the agitation for a "living wage?" Do you remember Jacob Riis and his tenement-house articles? Do you recall the days when everyone was talking about "the trusts" and "trust busting," "muckraking," 'imperialism" and "dollar diplomacy," "race suicide," the I.W.W., the Moyer-Pettibone-Haywood affair? Surely you remember the agitation for direct primaries, the initiative, referendum and recall, for workmen's compensation and mothers' pensions? Remember, too, the days of "Goldenrule" Jones, Tom Johnson, and La-Follette, and the days of the "bull moose" and "standing at Armageddon?" Remember the first horseless carriage, the Kitty Hawk flights, and the days before everyone had a telephone and a vacuum cleaner and when everyone lived in a house with a front porch and a tree in the yard?

All this and much more is called to mind in The Quest for Social Justice. You even meet again David Harum, Scott Nearing at Pennsylvania, and Goethals at Panama. The heyday of the Anti-Saloon League and the W.C.T.U. are recalled, and the beginnings of Rotary and Kiwanis mentioned. The book is well worth reading. There are few details and little discussion but who could read it and not stop and wonder: where are the crusaders of yesteryear?

College of William and Mary JUNE PURCELL GUILD
Richmond, Virginia

As Its Buildings Are, So Is a City

BUILDINGS AND THEIR USES AND SPACES ABOUT THEM. *Volume VI of the Regional Survey. Published by Regional Plan of New York and Its Environs. 465 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

AFTER eight years of work the Regional Plan of New York has published its sixth and final survey volume. This concluding study is from one point of view the most important of the series for as Thomas Adams says in the preface, "in important senses a city in a certain region consists of buildings and all else in its physical structure relates to the use, arrangement and design of buildings. . . . The degree of efficiency with which buildings perform their functions and provide for the healthful, safe and convenient living and working conditions is the real test by which the quality of the city as an economic and social structure can be judged."

The volume comprises three monographs, each a complete study in itself. The titles indicate its scope: The Character, Bulk and Surroundings of Buildings by Thomas Adams; Housing Conditions in the New York Region by the same author in collaboration with Wayne D. Heydecker; and Control of Building Heights, Densities and Uses by Zoning by Edward M. Bassett. Harold M. Lewis and Lawrence M. Orton assisted in the preparation of the monographs. The complete volume is a masterly analysis of the whole problem, taking up the differences between public and private buildings and between those used for residence, business and industry, discussing their requirements as well as the extent to which control is desirable in the public interest. Because residental buildings form by far the largest proportion of all structures in the region an entire monograph is devoted to this class. (In New York City alone there were in 1929 564,413 residential buildings compared to 42,485 business and industrial buildings, including special structures, stables and garages with a value of $6,373,629,074 as against $3,723,104,504.)

Within a brief space it is impossible even to touch on the high spots of this survey, but in short it appears that if cities in the Region were to make and carry out the laws that are necessary to obtain proper planning and development of subdivisions; to prevent injurious speculation; to improve restrictive and public-health laws; to provide more ample play space, particularly in overbuilt areas; to encourage home ownership and the private building of small dwellings; to regulate building finance; to spread transit facilities into undeveloped areas; and to prepare and carry out comprehensive city and zoning plans, they would do more to solve the housing problem than by promoting public building, tax exemption, or subsidy. An index of zoning cases in the United States furnishes references to all the important cases bearing upon zoning up to the year 1928.

The very names of the authors of this volume certify to the importance of the conclusions of the survey.

LOULA D. LASKER

"Mother, Why Is a Fly?"

THE QUESTIONING CHILD, *by Angelo Patri. Appleton. 221 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

ANGELO PATRI'S Questioning Child, as I meet him in the opening chapter of the book to which he gives his name, is a little boy I know very well. Everybody will recognize him. He is the little boy who asks you questions just to make you talk to him, laugh at him, even scold him—anything but forget that he is there. "A child comes into the world a questioner, a searcher after knowledge. He is himself a question. Why is he here? Where is he going?" It is really in this wider implication that The Questioning Child becomes the title of the whole book, which includes a series of talks on significant phases of his career: at The Awkward Age, in The Wasted Summer, on The Fourth of July, At Play, or At Work as a Part of Education.

The children we know and have been, come to life as Angelo Patri talks of them in his gentle humorous voice. This book evokes for me the very tones of the voice which I have heard speaking to a little child standing before the principal's desk, which I have heard prophesying the new day in education to a group of private-school teachers. There is the same intimate feeling touched with quiet dignity, the same range of persuasive power from short, simple statements stark as the Ten Commandments until on a sudden wind of emotion the banners of his eloquence unfurl. In its strict sense it is the fathers and mothers of the children of Angelo Patri's own school that he

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addresses. The illustrations and metaphors are for parents who need to be persuaded in homely terms of many things that others have inherited or have acquired in more academic manner. Yet of such universal truth does he speak that a far wider audience will be found listening, alert and sympathetic, until the questioning child "has taken his degree from the school of life and is a master of living—an artist—for whom life is no burden but a flight of song triumphant."

Westport, Conn. ADELAIDE NICHOLS

The Friends March On

THE QUAKERS AS PIONEERS IN SOCIAL WORK, *by Auguste Jorns. Macmillan. 269 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

WRITTEN by a German student twenty years ago before war relief and reconstruction work had drawn international attention to the social services of the Friends, this study is primarily of historical interest. The characteristic social concerns of the Friends date back two hundred years or more. Though some of them have broadened out to world-wide scope and have been transformed by scientific study, their traditional social policies have remained astonishingly steady. These policies have their roots in the cultural valuations of a small ingrowing society. Its social activities followed needs seen close at hand and intimately felt by all. Thus instead of brilliant programs we find a slow growth of insight and skill shared in by the whole group and gradually applied by it to a widening area.

While other religious societies in their charities were hampered by the remnants of feudal tradition, the Friends democratically worked out novel methods of prevention. And when, in the first decade of this century, the world began to take notice of their successful efforts in dealing with delinquency and insanity, with inebriety and shiftlessness, they were already at work on even more fundamental causes of social inadequacy. From their earlier concern with poor relief they had advanced to incisive studies of the economic causes of poverty. From the movement for the abolition of slavery, still active, they had progressed to the wider cause of interracial cooperation. From the establishment of schools that are still models of their kind, they had proceeded to an adult educational movement encompassing no less than an entire cultural renascence.

It is well for the social student to trace the history of a social enterprise so clearly exemplifying the part played by a continuing ethical dynamic in a world of changing needs and techniques. BRUNO LASKER

New York City

Billions in Hospitals

THE PUBLIC'S INVESTMENT IN HOSPITALS, *by C. Rufus Rorem. Univ. of Chic. Press. 243 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE publication of this volume under the auspices of the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care (originally one of the series of studies in hospital administration planned by Michael M. Davis and supported by the Rockefeller Foundation) is a timely presentation of an important piece of social research. The financial depression will doubtless have its effect on our more than seven thousand hospitals which represent a capital investment of over three billion dollars. On the basis of cost out of proportion to the return in health values, our entire hospital system was subjected to criticism by several important European members of the International Hospital Congress held in Atlantic City last year. A thoughtful comparison under the title, What Can the American and European Hospitals Learn From Each Other, has appeared under the authorship of Dr. W. H. Mansholt, director of the General Hospital in Groningen, Holland, in Nosokomeion, the new international hospital review, and deals with this phase of the subject in a friendly fashion that is typical of our European critics. Where does the truth lie?

In this volume the author reveals many startling figures, typically American in the mass, and lays the cold facts before us without attempting an extensive interpretation of the analysis, which will doubtless follow. Meantime we are told that our hospitals are in the class of the leading major industries and that the total investment is being increased at the rate of two hundred million dollars a year. It is well to know the facts, for it is only with facts as a basis that an adequate appraisal of the investment may be made, and these have been furnished in this volume in good measure. This book will be used as source material for many a student of hospital organization during the next few years. Rorem tells us what we are doing (of which many of us were only vaguely aware) and the question will naturally follow, Are we doing it wisely from the standpoint of the public health?

E. M. BLUESTONE, M. D.

Montefiore Hospital, New York

Instalment Selling

PROSPERITY AND CONSUMER CREDIT, *by Julian Goldman. Harper. 197 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

INSTALMENT selling, a method commonly employed for a long time in the sale and purchase by consumers of homes, pianos, organs, sewing machines, agricultural implements and life insurance, had been but little used in the fields of other consumer goods prior to the World War. Following the business depression of 1920-21 it spread very widely—became the ruling method of selling autos and many new lines of household equipment were added. It helped to raise business out of the depression of 1920-21. Having no such fresh empire to conquer in 1930-31, business is finding it harder to get up than it did back in 1921. Probably the most important development during the past ten years is that it has become conventional and respectable. Many people have feared the growth of instalment selling, believing that large amounts of goods sold by this method might prove a menace when business grew bad. Well, since the beginning of 1930 we have had convincing proof that instalment selling probably has not suffered more than other forms of selling. There has not been any abnormal increase in repossessions. The net effect of instalment selling on the business cycle seems to be somewhat as follows: When conditions get worse, while the instalment payments are kept up on goods already bought, the purchase of goods on instalments falls off heavily so that instalment selling indirectly helps to drive the level of business still lower than it would if there were no instalment selling. In short it seems to amplify the waves of business both in prosperity and in depression.

The merit of Mr. Goldman's book lies in its charm and simplicity. A student of the subject may be disappointed in failing to find any set of principles or rules which experience has shown to be necessary for instalment selling. One may regret that Mr. Goldman did not go into greater detail concerning his own experiences. It would have been interesting to have the history of his business, the differences in local experiences, the cases that did not pay and what was done about them, the expenses of operation in comparison with other well known figures of ordinary cash-and-credit stores selling about the same classes of goods. PAUL H. NYSTROM

Columbia University

Some Texas Orphans

MENTALITY OF ORPHANS, *by Robert A. Davis. Gorham Press. 182 pp. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

WHEN some four years ago a joint meeting of orphanage officials of central Texas was held to consider common problems, among the questions which emerged was that of vocational guidance. A mental survey of some typical institutions was suggested and six orphanages were proposed for investigation. This study compares the population of grades II to VIII of certain institutional schools (*Continued on page* 328)

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COMMUNICATIONS

Hooked Rugs for Relief

To the Editor: Some of the blacklisted textile strikers in Marion, N. C., since the 1929 strike have not been able to find work. Some of the women are making hooked rugs to help buy food for their hungry children. We need a sale for these rugs and will be glad to send them to any person or group who could dispose of one or more for us. Your order will help feed some hungry family. Prices $3 to $15. For particulars write to (Mrs.) Grace Elliott

United Textile Union
Box 634, Marion, N. C.

At Sea

To the Editor: The periodic crises of our communities remind me of an excursion boat caught off shore in a gale. Some of the passengers, noticing clouds on the horizon, remark to members of the crew, "Looks as though we are going to have a storm." The deckhands, busy polishing brass, look up, grin and shake their heads. "That doesn't mean anything," they reply. But the wind begins to blow and the sea grows rough. Some of the passengers retire to their cabins and others begin to hang over the rail. Presently waves wash across the deck, carrying chairs and stragglers overboard. Nevertheless, stewards continue to circulate and encourage people to buy and eat so as to dull their painful emotions.

When things begin to smash, the engineer comes on deck and tells the captain that the boiler-room is awash and something must be done. But the captain, who is merely an agent of the navigation company or president of the Seaman's Union, doesn't know what to do. The engineer advises him to appoint a committee of prominent passengers to steer the ship while the officers organize a concert for the benefit of the crew, to distract the traveling public. A rescue band of first-aid workers is formed to throw life-preservers to those who are struggling in the water and a group of printers is urged to pour a few barrels of gay ink overboard to brighten the breakers. Rats come out of the hold and forage in the pantry. Things look pretty bad.

After a while the storm breaks. The steering committee comes off the bridge and declares that a harbor is in sight. Passengers crawl out of their berths and begin to gossip. The crew resumes its brass polishing. The engineer goes below to patch up the machinery; the captain chats gallantly with reporters. The incident is almost forgotten for the sky grows bright and meals are served as usual.

But where, in God's name, is this ship bound? We don't even know where we are. A cheer leader leaps upon a chair and shouts, "Let us all join heartily in singing, 'We're here because we're here.'" Frank Chance

Passenger, Wash.

Wanted—Foremen

To the Editor: "There is now a shortage of competent foremen in most lines. If a bright boy of 14 should come to me to learn the work of a foreman he would be reasonably certain to be a foreman when 17 and he would be on the road to higher positions."

This statement appeared in the leading newspaper of a city of 200,000 population, directly quoted from an employer, the name of the employer being given. The date of the paper was September 1930, a time when unemployment was being widely and bitterly discussed. We might think that an employer who let it be known at such a time that he was short of men for as good a position as factory foreman might have had difficulty in holding back the crowds. If he had stated that he wanted unskilled labor at $10 per week there is no doubt but what he would have had plenty of applicants. But there was no such response.

No foreman out of a job came to see if he could fill the position. No ambitious mechanic inquired to see if there was a chance for advancement. No boy or parent inquired about the opportunity, either its present advantages or its future. No organization for the unemployed or interested in vocational guidance or education made any inquiry. Yet this article must have been read. It was less than three inches under a heading about unemployment and we know that there are many people very much alive to this unemployment situation.

Something is clearly wrong when thousands of men walk the streets looking for a job, when thousands of boys are following them and will be looking for the jobs a few years later, but when an opportunity to learn a better job where there is reasonable prospects of continuous employment does not bring a single inquiry. What is wrong? A. W. Forbes

Worcester, Mass.

The Wagner Veto

To the Editor: The article, Toward a National Employment Service, in your April 15 issue, contains the following statement on page 88: "At no point would this state and local placement service have been terminated by the enactment of the Wagner bill. On the contrary, it would probably have been extended." The Wagner bill contained at the end of Section 1: "The Employment Service now existing in the Department of Labor is hereby abolished." Under section 5 it provided that no payment could be made for any state unless an equal sum had been appropriated by the state, and not less than 25 per cent of the apportionment according to population, with certain exceptions under section 10.

The Indiana Legislature had adjourned before the Wagner bill was vetoed and had appropriated an amount for employment exchange service just under the 25 per cent of the apportionment to which it would have been entitled under the Wagner bill. Hence it could have had no benefits for its state service until after another session of the legislature, probably two years hence. The exceptions of section 10 would not apply. So this state would have been deprived of its present benefits of franking privilege, equipment and supplies and appropriation for some of the personnel. This seems to support the reasoning applied in the President's veto.

Daniel B. Luten

Committee for Stabilization of Employment
Indianapolis, Ind.

To the Editor: In his letter concerning my article Mr. Luten appears to have read only part of section 10 of the Wagner bill. The section pertaining to the State of Indiana reads as follows:

Sec. 10. During the current fiscal year and the two succeeding fiscal years the director-general is authorized to expend in any state so much of the sums apportioned to such state according to population, and so much of the unapportioned balance of the appro-

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priation made under the provisions of section 5 as he may deem necessary, as follows: . . .

(b) in states where there is a state system of public employment offices, but where the state has not complied with the provisions of section 4, in establishing a cooperative federal and state system of public employment offices to be maintained by such officer or board and in such manner as may be agreed upon by and between the governor of the state and the director-general.

The Indiana Legislature having adjourned before the Wagner bill was vetoed, the last phrase just quoted would have applied. The federal administration would have had power to allow Indiana's specified proportion of the total appropriation to be used for a cooperative system there until the legislature would have had a chance to accept it. This might easily have been a larger contribution from federal funds than, according to Mr. Luten's letter, Indiana now receives. The present franking privilege and equipment for supplies and some personnel are given at the discretion and good will of the director of the United States Employment Service, and there is no reason to suppose that this good will would have been withdrawn after the Wagner bill had been enacted, or that the reasons for assistance from the federal government would have been less potent. MARY VAN KLEECK

Director Department of Industrial Studies
Russell Sage Foundation

Economic Discussion

TO THE EDITOR: Every Friday evening at 7:30 a group of enthusiastic men and women meet at the Forbes Street Public School for the purpose of discussing economic questions, especially those relating to the present unemployment situation. Progress and Poverty is used as the standard textbook. John C. Rose, the writer and student of social and economic sciences, is director of these meetings, which were organized by Attorney William N. McNair, formerly director of the famous Ingram Institute of San Diego. F. W. Maguire, for many years active in the single tax movement, attends to the distribution of literature. These meetings are doing a great deal to arouse interest in economic questions and I would like to see similar organizations started throughout the country. FAY BRASHEAR

411 *Prospect Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

Matrimony

TO THE EDITOR: The letter headed Object, Matrimony in a recent number of The Survey especially interested me. I too have often wondered why provision has not been made to bring eligible unmarried people together socially in this age when it is so difficult for those in large cities to meet the opposite sex under auspicious circumstances. I am speaking of the great middle class who, earning a livelihood, have little or no social opportunities but who long for a real home and companionship. For lack of opportunity to do otherwise, many, sprung from the best native stock of America, are passing into old age unmarried, childless and homeless. As a result of this tragic, preventable situation the future America must be the loser as well as the individuals involved. Why should not churches and reputable organizations face this problem and take active steps to solve it?

Personally I am one of those who feel that life has somehow cheated them. Now past forty, it is late to hope for children of my own flesh and blood; and fears that a mate and a home will never be mine also beset me. I was raised in an old-fashioned home where cooperation, sympathy, patience and the other virtues made family life the mainspring of our happiness. Death dissolved that home when I was twenty-five and although I have gracious women friends and have always earned enough to live comfortably, my deepest longing is to take part in making and having a real home. I know how to live on a modest income, and have a variety of interests. Like some others, I have listened to the remark, "I can't understand why you are still unmarried." But my life has been spent in a typical small town from which desirable men have all departed or else married young. In such a case what is one to do?

Perhaps The Survey will start a correspondence bureau, and after gathering necessary information, put persons of suitable age, interests and circumstances in touch with each other.

A READER

For a Sober Russia

TO THE EDITOR: The Soviet Union is carrying on tremendous cultural experiments on a large scale. To take one example in the fight against alcohol, there is not only a tremendous amount of propaganda on the stage, movies and by all the forces of publicity here, but there are also anti-alcohol clinics. In these clinics people who wish to get rid of the drinking habit may come and receive successful treatment. There is even a five-year anti-alcohol plan which aims to reduce drinking to less than one-third of the amount drunk in 1929. Startling, large-scale experiments are also being made in the fields of prison reform, education of all kinds, and in all cultural fields. It is unfortunate but true that it is rather difficult to secure first-hand and reliable information through the usual news channels. However you may secure such information by writing to Voks (Society for Cultural Relations), Troobnikovsky Pereulok 17, Moscow, U.S.S.R. The Voks Society can also help in making connections between cultural groups abroad and similar groups here. HARRY JAFFE

C/o Intourist, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

The Ideal American

TO THE EDITOR: In the Survey of March 15 I note some remarks of John A. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, in an address before the National Catholic Welfare Association and other organizations. He was arguing against unemployment insurance and is reported to have said, "It will destroy the Church, as the power of the Church rests on its ability to relieve misery." Surely Mr. Edgerton has a high opinion of unemployment insurance if he fears it will destroy the Church by eliminating the misery of the world—the excuse for the Church's existence! Further, Mr. Edgerton is reported as picturing his ideal American, the one-hundred-per-center, as a "man kneeling with a prayer-book in one hand and the Constitution in the other." To what Moloch does Mr. Edgerton desire him to be kneeling?

Now, I beg to alter the picture in a few details. The ideal American should be erect with the Stars and Stripes in one hand and the Declaration of Independence in the other. He should be advancing and carrying to such leaders of industry as Mr. Edgerton the words of Martin Luther to the Pope, "Come down, come down! Get out, get out!" FRED A. SMITH

Tacoma, Wash.

A Correction

TO THE EDITOR: The Midmonthly number of The Survey for May 15 came to my desk this morning. I read with appreciation the item about the growth of the New York School. It contains, however, one serious mistake. The item states, "In 1912, another important date, Porter R. Lee assumed the post of director." Mr. Devine was director of the School from its beginning until Dr. Lindsay became director in 1907. Upon his resignation in 1912 Mr. Devine again became director and held the position until 1917. I joined the faculty of the School in 1912 but did not become director until Mr. Devine resigned in 1917. I shall appreciate your giving this correction notice in The Survey. PORTER R. LEE

New York School of Social Work

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GOSSIP: of People and Things

White House Ahoy!

GEORGE A. HASTINGS, assistant secretary of the New York State Charities Aid Association and publicity adviser extraordinary to half a dozen New York organizations, landed the plum that has hung on the White House tree ever since French Strother resigned in April from President Hoover's secretariat. Mr. Hastings' title is administrative assistant and his duties, which began June 1, center in the President's quasi-official social welfare interests, including his relations with the continuing program of the White House Conference. He is also responsible for certain research desired by the President and for his magazine contacts. Mr. Hastings' background includes ten years of active newspaper and magazine work, lecture courses at the New York School of Social Work and fifteen years as director of publicity of the State Charities Aid Association and as publicity consultant. His work first caught the President's eye, it is said, by the quality of the newspaper releases he prepared for one of the committees of the White House Conference.

WE NOMINATE for the tender attentions of the Noise Abatement Commission, the Seamen's Church Institute of New York which advertises its exhibition of the old Convict Ship by sending through the streets a shrieking steam calliope.

COMMITTEES are already beginning to buzz around the question of how social work will show itself at the Chicago Exposition of Progress in 1933. Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina is in charge of the Division of Social Sciences. What form the exhibit will take or what it will include are still undetermined. A suggestion emanating from Chicago is for an exhibit showing the progress in the housing, care and treatment of persons segregated in institutions. The American Association of Officials of Public Welfare is already on the ground with a committee to cooperate with Professor Odum. A. L. Bowen, superintendent of charities of the Illinois State Department of Public Welfare, is chairman. His associates are Amelia Sears of Chicago, Julia C. Lathrop of Rockford, Ill., J. A. Brown of Indianapolis and Fred R. Johnson of Detroit.

OUT OF ITS twenty-fifth anniversary the National Recreation Association distilled publicity good to the last drop. A three hour meeting at the White House itself, with President Hoover and half a dozen cabinet officials sitting in, was itself no small achievement. Radio speakers with a sure-fire following put the Association on the air over the national broadcasting chains. The newspaper clippings about the Association and its quarter century of achievement must have made a fat new scrapbook for Secretary Howard S. Braucher and Publicity-Man Weaver Pangburn to add to their collection. As a final feature of its birthday celebration the Association rechristened its magazine, The Playground, and as Recreation brought it out in a whole new typographical dress and with enlivened editorial emphasis.

PENNSYLVANIA STATION, New York, at the evening rush hour. A pretty girl thrusting circulars into the hands of all who would take them. Hurrying commuters glancing at the circulars and casting them aside. Presently the floor, the stairs and the train platforms were bestrewn. The circular was from the Outdoor Cleanliness Association of Greater New York. One of its pages with a blank for signature read: "I pledge myself not to throw paper or any other litter on the streets, on vacant lots, in subway stations or in other public places."

"I KNOW LAWYERS who are starving. One of them is reduced to peddling razor-blades. Something substantial in the way of organized but covert charity should be done about it."—Municipal Court Justice Jacob S. Strahl in The New York Times.

Substantial, organized, covert charity is a good trick if you can do it.

WITH their trunks packed and their hats on the Welfare Council of New York and its neighbors at 151 Fifth Avenue waited for an agonizing month while builders, building inspectors and what not put the last touches on the new Russell Sage Foundation building, 122 East 22 Street. Just a month after the vans first backed up to their door the Council, the United Hospital Fund, the Association of Volunteers, the Social Service Exchange and the Federation of Agencies Caring for Protestants finally moved into their new quarters. The Council has five floors of the building, two of them for its Research Bureau and one for the Social Service Exchange. The Hospital Fund has a floor as well as a conference room on another that is divided between the Protestant Federation and the Volunteers. The New York School of Social Work occupies the first five floors and part of the sixth.

YOU can't keep a good man down in the Boy Scout business. Mortimer L. Schiff, who was one of the founders of the movement in this country and who has worked up through practically every important board or committee the organization has ever had, has been elected president of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America, succeeding Walter W. Head of Chicago. Mr. Schiff's interest in Scouting as well as his financial support has been more than national. He has been for some time international commissioner and has contributed generously to projects for the extension of international friendship through Scouting.

IN APPRECIATION of his twenty-eight years of service the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society has dedicated its 1930 annual report to its retiring director, Arthur E. Wakeman, a generous gesture rarely made toward an executive. The tribute which accompanies the full page portrait of Mr. Wakeman concludes: "His administration was characterized by patient but persistent progress toward clearly defined and permanently valid objectives."

PUBLIC WELFARE has recently made two notable new acquisitions in personnel. Mary Irene Atkinson, for seven years head of the Department of Institutional Care of the Child Welfare League of America, has gone to the Ohio Department of Public Welfare as superintendent of the Division of Charities. Mary Ruth Colby, lately executive secretary of the Illinois Committee on Child Welfare Legislation, is now on the staff of the federal Children's Bureau assigned to answering calls from state departments of social welfare which want advice or assistance in their child-caring work.

ROBERT W. KELSO, director of the St. Louis Community Council, was elected president of the Missouri Conference of Social Welfare at its recent meeting in Kansas City.

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES greeted enthusiastically the announcement of the award of the Saunders Medal for distinguished service in that profession to Mary S. Gardner of Providence, R. I., "the dean of public health nurses," who for more than twenty years has been identified with progressive development in that field.

BETTER TIMES, which for eleven years has stood on independent feet as the publication of organized social work in New York, has merged its corporate identity with that of the Welfare Council. Beginning in September the Council will publish Better Times as a weekly news bulletin with quarterly magazine issues.

COMPETENT and assured she started past the grizzled watchman at the door of the

ADMINISTRATOR'S GUIDE

ENGRAVING

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Child Welfare

ASSOCIATED GUIDANCE BUREAU, INC.—One East Fifty-Third Street, New York. Telephone: Plaza 9512. A non-sectarian non-philanthropic child guidance bureau, employing highest social work standards. Work includes consultation and home service with behavior maladjustments of children, adolescents, and young adults. For information address Jess Perlman, Director.

BIG BROTHER AND BIG SISTER FEDERATION, INC.—425 Fourth Avenue, New York, and 400 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. A league of eleemosynary organizations of Catholics, Jews and Protestants in United States and Canada rendering personal, individual and intensive service to children in preventing delinquency. George MacDonald, President, Rowland C. Sheldon and Herbert D. Williams, Ph.D., Executives.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—C. C. Carstens, director, 130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worth-while results in phase of child welfare in which they are interested.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE—Courtenay Dinwiddie, General Secretary, 331 Fourth Avenue, New York. To improve child labor legislation; to conduct investigation in local communities; to advise on administration; to furnish information. Annual membership, $2, $5, $10, $25 and $100 includes monthly publication, "The American Child."

Education

ART EXTENSION SOCIETY—The Art Center, 65 East 56th Street, New York City. Purpose—to promote art interest and appreciation by means of the publication of books and reproductions. Membership from $2.00 to $50.00 per annum.

Foundation

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—John M. Glenn, dir.; 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Charity Organization. Delinquency and Penology, Industrial Studies, Library, Recreation, Remedial Loans, Statistics, Surveys and Exhibits. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

Home Economics

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION—Alice L. Edwards, executive secretary, 620 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C. Organized for betterment of conditions in home, school, institution and community. Publishes monthly Journal of Home Economics; office of editor, 620 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C.; of business manager, 101 East 20th St., Baltimore, Md.

Health

AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE INC.—Mrs. F. Robertson Jones, President, 152 Madison Ave., New York City. Purpose: To teach the need for birth control to prevent destitution, disease and social deterioration; to amend laws adverse to birth control; to render safe, reliable contraceptive information accessible to all married persons. Annual membership, $2.00 to $500.00. Birth Control Review (monthly), $2.00 per year, voluntary contribution.

AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION—450 Seventh Ave., New York. To provide a better understanding of the social hygiene movement; to advance sound sex education, to combat prostitution and sex delinquency; to aid public authorities in the campaign against the venereal diseases; to advise in organization of state and local social-hygiene programs. Annual membership dues $2.00 including monthly journal.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE, INC.—Dr. William H. Welch, honorary president; Dr. Charles P. Emerson, president; Dr. C. M. Hincks, general director; Clifford W. Beers, secretary; 450 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Pamphlets on mental hygiene, child guidance, mental disease, mental defect, psychiatric social work and other related topics. Catalogue of publications sent on request. "Mental Hygiene," quarterly, $3.00 a year; "Mental Hygiene Bulletin," monthly, $1.00 a year.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—450 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y. Katharine Tucker, R.N., General Director. Organized to promote public health nursing, establish standards, offer field advisory service, collect statistics and information on current practices. Official monthly magazine: *The Public Health Nurse.*

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS—Lewis H. Carris, Managing Director; Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, Associate Director; B. Franklin Rover, M.D., Medical Director; Eleanor P. Brown, Secretary, 450 Seventh Avenue, New York. Studies scientific advances in medical and pedagogical knowledge and disseminates practical information as to ways of preventing blindness and conserving sight. Literature, exhibits, lantern slides, lectures, charts and co-operation in sight-saving projects available on request.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—450 Seventh Ave., New York. Dr. Henry Boswell, president; Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. Journal of the Outdoor Life, popular monthly magazine, $2.00 a year; American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

National Conference

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Richard C. Cabot, president, Boston; Howard R. Knight, secretary, 277 E. Long St., Columbus, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting, and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The fifty-eighth annual convention of the Conference will be held in Minneapolis, June 14-20, 1931. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of five dollars.

Racial Adjustment

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE—For social service among Negroes. L. Hollingsworth Wood, pres.; Eugene Kinckle Jones, exec. sec'y; 17 Madison Ave., New York. Establishes committees of white and colored people to work out community problems. Trains Negro social workers. Publishes "Opportunity"—a "journal of Negro life."

Religious Organizations

GIRL'S FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF THE U. S. A.—386 Fourth Avenue, New York City. A national organization for all girls, sponsored by the Episcopal Church. Provides opportunities for character growth and friendship through a program adapted to local needs. Membership 46,000.

NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president; Miss Anna V Rice, General Secretary; Miss Emma Hirth, Associate Secretary; 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City. This organization maintains a staff of executive and traveling secretaries for advisory work in the United States in 1,034 local Y.W.C.A.'s on behalf of the industrial, business, student, foreign born, Indian, colored and younger girls. It has 103 American secretaries at work in 16 centers in the Orient, Latin America and Europe.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN—625 Madison Avenue, New York City. Mrs. Joseph E. Friend, President; Mrs. Estelle M. Sternberger, Executive Secretary.

Fields of Activity: Civics and Community Cooperation, Education, Extension and Field Service, Farm and Rural Work, Junior Auxiliaries, Legislation, Peace, Religion and Religious Education, Service for Foreign Born, Social Service, Work for Blind and Sight Conservation, Deaf and Hard of Hearing, Vocational Guidance and Employment.

Official Publication: The Jewish Woman.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—347 Madison Avenue, New York City. Composed of 360 business and professional men representing 1,500 local Associations. Maintains a staff of 120 secretaries serving in the United States and 150 secretaries at work in 32 foreign countries. Francis S. Harmon, President; Adrian Lyon, Chairman General Board; Fred W. Ramsey, General Secretary.

William E. Speers, Chairman Home Division. William B. Foster, Chairman Personnel Division. Thomas W. Graham, Chairman Student Division. Wilfred W. Fry, Chairman Foreign Committee.

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DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

Women's Trade Union

NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA — Mrs. Raymond Robins, honorary president; Miss Rose Schneiderman, president; Miss Elisabeth Christman, secretary-treasurer; Machinists Bldg., 9th and Mt. Vernon Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. Stands for self-government in the work shop through trade union organization; and for the enactment of industrial legislation. Official publication, Life and Labor Bulletin. Information given.

Recreation

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION— 315 Fourth Ave., New York City. Joseph Lee, president; H. S. Braucher, secretary. To bring to every boy and girl and citizen of America an adequate opportunity for wholesome, happy play and recreation. Playgrounds, community centers, swimming pools, athletics, music, drama, camping, home play, are all means to this end.

Pamphlets and Periodicals

Inexpensive literature which, however, important, does not warrant costly advertising, may be advertised to advantage in the Pamphlets and Periodicals column of Survey Graphic and Midmonthly.

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Seventy

Birth Control Clinics

STANDARD HANDBOOK & DIRECTORY

Survey by Nat. Com. on Maternal Health: of medical personnel; 71,845 patients; fee if any; results; how to find doctors, plan clinics; laws. Order from Williams & Wilkins, Baltimore, $4. For cheap ed. in paper, send $1.00 to the author Caroline H. Robinson, Swarthmore, Pa.

A Correction

National Conf. Social Work Minneapolis, Minn.

THE RURAL COMMUNITY

Luncheon 1 P. M. June 19 The Francis I

$1.00 per plate

Professors: E. L. Morgan, Missouri; C. R Hoffer, Michigan College of Agriculture; C. E. Lively, Minnesota

Auspices—National Community Center Association

all-but-finished addition to the Russell Sage Foundation building in New York. "I'm to have an office here and I want to see it," she flung him in passing. A firm Irish hand barred her way. "Stop yourself, Lady. No one goes here without a pass from Johnny McGlynn. In yonder he is. Fourth floor." In five minutes she was back with the necessary document signed "John M. Glenn, director Russell Sage Foundation."

AFTER SEVERAL false starts and studies which only succeeded in revealing fresh obstacles the Providence Public Library has finally put into operation a pension or retirement plan for its staff. The last lift that put the plan over was a gift of $25,000 by Helen C. Robertson in memory of her father, Richard A. Robertson. The plan was worked out for the Library by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Members of the staff contribute about 3 per cent of their salaries and may retire at the age of sixty-five with an annuity of about 50 per cent of their average salary. The exact per cent is determined by their years of service. The Providence Public Library is not municipally owned or operated and its staff is not included in pension provisions for city employes.

FROM a Scranton case record: "Visited Mr. Henry in the jail. He said he wanted some reading matter, so I took him Life and Liberty."

THE JUNIOR American Red Cross continues to roll up membership gains with no indication of an approach to the saturation point. In 1930 membership was 7,340,435 in 31,692 schools, an increase of 831,574 children and 2542 schools.

GEORGIA, through the compilation of a directory of its social agencies and institutions, has made the disquieting discovery that sixty-one of its 161 counties lack any form of social service organization. In the counties which have it, service ranges from a single volunteer correspondent to a full complement of public and private agencies.

MRS. RICHARD DRAPER DOUGLASS, who died recently in Brooklyn, N. Y., at the age of ninety-two, was a worker in the Christian Commission, predecessor of the Red Cross, at Lookout Mountain during the Civil War. Her husband was head of the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society and Mrs. Douglass herself was for forty years manager of the Seaside Home for Children at Coney Island.

LEO WOLMAN, for the past eleven years director of research for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and well known to readers of The Survey, has been appointed to the department of economics at Columbia University beginning next year, to give two advanced courses on labor.

CHARLES M. MILLS has been appointed assistant director of the Twentieth Century Fund, Boston. Survey readers will recall his article, Dole-itis, in the issue of February 1.

PET, the contented cow of the St. Louis County Welfare Association, has a new pasture. For four years she has done her lacteal duty by a family of six children with a tuberculous father and mother. That case closed, Pet, after a period of recuperation, a sort of bovine sabbatical, has resumed full production with a widow and four children. Pet's personal nutrition budget is underwritten by a local welfare organization.

THE Y. W. C. A. is taking a look at the marriage customs of some forty countries where its World Council is represented. Included in the study is an inquiry "as to whether a large or increasing number of women remain unmarried in each country and . . . what advice is being given to them to help them to face it."

THE New York State Senate solemnly considered a bill, says Bailey B. Burritt of the A. I. C. P., amending the Public Health Law to require every certificate of birth to contain a photograph and fingerprints of the mother and footprints of the child. It was introduced—why, of course—by Senator Love!

MARY VAN KLEECK has resigned the chairmanship of the Committee on Publications of the American Association of Social Workers, a post she has held for six years and in which she has guided various professional studies into the light of print. Joanna C. Colcord will, at the end of her term as chairman of the Association's New York Chapter, succeed her.

THE FORBES LECTURES at the New York School of Social Work were given this year by Robert M. MacIver, professor of political philosophy and sociology at Barnard College. The subject was the Contribution of Sociology to the Field of Social Work. The first of the Forbes Lectures, which are endowed by a former student of the School, dealt with the contribution of economics to social work, and the second to the contribution of religion.

SPRINGTIME on St. Helena Island was the setting for a charming episode at Penn School—the placing of a bas-relief of Dr. Hollis B. Frissell, replica of the one at Hampton. It shows the great educator with the Negro and the Indian at his side.

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(*Continued from page* 322) with a group about half as numerous from the corresponding grades of public schools of the same state, the comparison being based on the scores of two standardized group tests. It is a mechanical type of survey but seems to have been carefully done and the statistical treatment of the results is given in some detail.

Readers who are already inclined to look askance at psychological testing are not likely to be favorably impressed. The title raises expectations which the text does not fulfil. These children were selected not as "orphans" but as dependents who happened to have been institutionalized, and only a crude index of one aspect of "mentality" is reckoned with at all seriously. "Emotional, moral and social traits" come in for respectful mention, it is true, but the author does not seem to recognize their bearing on intellectual functioning. Grade placements and teachers' estimates seem to be discussed only to be discredited when they fail to agree with the test scores. The book has interest and value for persons engaged in similar undertakings and doubtless will find a place in certain reference libraries.

ROSE S. HARDWICK

New England Home for Little Wanderers

Teaching Prisoners

THE EDUCATION OF ADULT PRISONERS, *by Austin H. MacCormick. National Society of Penal Information. 456 pp. Price* $2.50 *postpaid of The Survey.*

AS the subtitle suggests, the book is both a survey and a program. The survey analyzes present conditions in the hundred and more prisons and reformatories visited by Mr. MacCormick. He faces the difficulties in the variations in age, in previous education (academic and vocational), in mentality, and stresses the need of individualization in the educational process. In some cases this individualization is not even attempted—classes meet in a corridor of the prison, or the teacher is a guard whose club lies on his desk before the class. In some few prisons the inmates' real needs are investigated by a representative of the state university. Then the courses are not only carefully chosen to meet the individual needs but are taught by specially trained teachers.

The survey shows that the educational work in our prisons is generally inadequate. There is a lack of "expert staffs, adequate appropriations and a recognition of the validity of the claims of education to a place in a penal program." The author faces these lacks and presents a program that is well rounded and forward-looking; yet it keeps its feet firmly on the ground.

The teaching of illiterates, the teaching of academic fundamentals, the need for real vocational education and its possibilities, all are reviewed with first-hand accounts of actual work being done. In the chapter on the Library as an Agency of Education, Mr. MacCormick points out the limitations of the present service and the splendid possibilities for wider educational service under the new social program of the American Library Association. Recent progress has been notable.

Extension Division, University of Wisconsin LELIA BASCOM

Tuberculosis

FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT TUBERCULOSIS, *by Jessamine S. Whitney. The National Tuberculosis Association. 63 pp. Price* $1.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*

MISS WHITNEY has performed a useful service to all interested in the public health movement by bringing together the more important facts about tuberculosis. This pamphlet has been attractively gotten up and its concise tables and charts make it altogether an excellent reference work about the mortality, the spread of infection and the various facilities established for the control of tuberculosis. Miss Whitney has kept abreast of the literature and has summarized the facts clearly and often with illuminating comment.

The monograph shows how the mortality from the disease varies by age, sex, race and occupation. The tables and charts illustrate where the greatest changes have occurred in the deathrate during the 30 years since the organization of the Death Registration Area. Particularly valuable are the chapters concerned with the facts of the various facilities in the control of tuberculosis, including hospitals, sanatoria, clinics, nursing services and other anti-tuberculosis agencies. Workers in this field now have for ready reference a mass of information which otherwise would require endless search in scattered sources. The pamphlet will do much good and will, I am confident, be well received. Miss Whitney has supplied a long-felt want.

LOUIS I. DUBLIN

Isms

CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL MOVEMENTS, *by Jerome Davis. Century. 901 pp. Price* $5.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*

THE modern social isms are indeed numerous and to include them all in a single volume would be a staggering and impossible task. Professor Davis meets the problem by confining himself to a few of the more outstanding movements, enough to illustrate his theory of the social evolution of the isms. He has separate sections devoted to the utopias, socialism, communism, fascism, the cooperative movement, the British labor movement and the peace movement. Each section is composed of the author's own writings or readings selected by him. These materials in each case deal with the theory, the leadership, history and comment on the movement considered.

However timely this volume, it is hampered by a few shortcomings which do not add to its merit as a text. In his own writings the author is sometimes given to exhortation when he is presumably writing on theory, and to eulogy when he is writing biographical sketches. While he feels kindly toward most movements that emerge from the mass of humanity, his attitude toward Fascism is obviously quite the reverse. Hence his portrait of Mussolini is drawn in severe lines. Il Duce has always been the bad egg he is now. In his early youth he used to take great delight in pinching the legs of little boys. But the objectivity Davis fails to maintain in his own writings he does achieve in his selection of the materials, and the readings constitute more than two thirds of the volume. These readings are not only pertinent and well chosen but well arranged.

Seth Low Junior College NELS ANDERSSON

Relief from Pain

EASIER MOTHERHOOD, *by Constance L. Todd. John Day Co. 164 pp. Price* $2.00 *postpaid of The Survey.*

THE Gwathmey colonic method of inducing analgesia during childbirth appeals to the author who becomes a special pleader for its wider introduction into homes and hospitals. The book recalls very much an earlier plea for "twilight sleep" which today is rarely used. One notes an error or two such as the statement that insulin was discovered ten years ago, that diphtheria is no longer a menace, and that yellow fever is extinct. Possibly there is some error in her overshrieking plea, particularly in view of the fact that only a few on the complete list of hospitals that she presents admit the routine use of this special technic while the great majority state that other methods of "prolonged or adequate pain relief" are employed.

Mrs. Todd is quite right however in her statement that laywomen can demand the easement of pain and that they can likewise create a demand for safe methods of analgesia. Admittedly the maternal mortality rate in this country is far higher than it should be, but one doubts whether the satisfaction of the lay plea for pain relief would entirely mitigate the maternal mortality. If, as the author admits, "There is no perfectly satisfactory method of dealing with pain of childbirth, either to lessen or to grant immunity," her special pleading appears too biased to achieve anything beyond the expression and relief of her social feeling.

IRA S. WILE, M.D.

New York City

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